

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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SONODA RETURNS FROM THAILAND, PREPARES FOR PRC TREATY TALKS

OW210047Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 20 Jun (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda returned here Tuesday night after winding up a 5-day visit to Thailand. While in Thailand, Sonoda met with the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Phatthaya. He also conferred with Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan.

On Wednesday Sonoda will see Foreign Vice Minister Keisuke Arita and Ambassador to Peking Shoji Sato in preparation for the reopening of talks on a peace and friendship treaty with Peking early next month. The Foreign Ministry expects to begin treaty negotiations July 3, although a postponement appears possible.

Ambassador Sato said upon his return from Peking Monday that Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung complained of stomach trouble when they met recently. Han has been named to represent China in working-level talks to start in Peking with Sato.

Meets With Ambassador Sato

OW210413Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Jun (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda conferred with Ambassador to China Shoji Sato Wednesday on Japan's position concerning Sino-Japanese peace and friendship negotiations to be resumed in early July. Also present at the meeting were Vice Foreign Minister Keisuke Arita and Yosuke Nakae, director-general of the Asian Affairs Bureau.

Discussions centered on the timetable for the talks and Japan's position on the anti-hegemony clause, a focal point in the negotiations. They plan to reach a conclusion on the issues and submit it for debate among Sonoda, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe Thursday.

At Wednesday's meeting, Sato reported on his meetings with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and Peking's attitude toward the treaty.

The officials will also discuss whether Sonoda should visit Peking before or after his trip to West Germany to attend the summit of industrialized nations scheduled for mid-July. Sonoda earlier said he wanted to go to Peking to conclude the treaty.

OPEC DECISION TO FREEZE OIL PRICES 'GOOD NEWS'

OW200451Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 20 Jun (KYODO)--While welcoming the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to freeze crude oil prices for the rest of this year, Japanese oil refiners expressed concern Tuesday that the decision may result in a further weakening of the domestic oil market.

Oil refiners said the decision was good news for Japan as a whole, because it means no additional burdens on domestic industries. But they said they could not but consider it as a factor to weaken the domestic market for oil products, whose prices have been declining of late as a result of a growing demand among industries for reductions of oil product prices in view of huge exchange gains the oil refining industry is currently enjoying due to the yen's steep appreciation in recent months.

The industry's exchange gains totaled more than yen 1 trillion (\$4.5 billion) in fiscal 1977 alone. But reflecting the recent weakening of the domestic oil product market, many domestically-owned oil refining companies registered current account deficits in the fiscal year, ended last March. In order to compensate for such deficits, oil refiners are planning to raise the prices of oil products. Also, they consider it necessary to increase the prices of the products to cope with the institution June 1 of a new oil tax by the government. But such projected prices increases have become difficult as a result of the OPEC decision, industry sources said.

CENTRAL BANK REACTS CALMLY TO RISING YEN RATE

OW210615Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0552 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 21 Jun (KYODO)--The Bank of Japan reacted relatively calmly to the yen's unabated appreciation Wednesday, predicting the upsurge will subside sooner or later because it has been caused largely by speculation.

The Central Bank was concerned that the speculative attack from abroad might trigger similar moves among Japanese traders who have no choice but to buy yen to hedge against foreign exchange losses. "But the appreciation will calm down sooner or later since its main force is speculative moves," a bank spokesman said. The higher yen will not depress economic activity immediately because industry has adapted itself to the Japanese currency's rising value, he said.

The bank will intervene in foreign exchange trading to moderate fluctuations but not try to keep the yen at a given level because such a move could add fuel to speculation, bank sources said. Meanwhile, a government spokesman, surprised by the yen's climb to yet another record high past the 210-per-dollar mark, said measures to cope with the situation will be discussed at a meeting of economic ministers Friday. "This is a serious thing," said Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe. "But the market is regaining calm after hitting a new high." Behind the appreciation are sagging confidence in the U.S. currency as well as Japan's strong export competitiveness and a large balance of payments surplus, Abe said.

OFFICIALS TO CONSIDER TRADE SURPLUS, YEN UPSURGE

OW200447Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 20 June (KYODO)--Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama said Tuesday a thorough review of measures to curtail the nation's balance of payments surplus would be one of the focal points of a meeting of economic affairs ministers on Friday. Murayama made the remark when he referred to the yen's renewed upsurge against the dollar at a press conference after the day's regular Cabinet meeting.

He also said it would be necessary for the government to carry out a complete analysis of present conditions of exports of commodities with international competitiveness on an item-by-item basis, indicating he considers it necessary to impose stronger quantitative controls on shipments of such commodities. In terms of volume, exports have been decreasing as a whole due to the yen's appreciation, Murayama said. In terms of value, however, the nation's exports are still on a rise because it has become relatively easy for traders to raise export prices due to such factors as inflation in the United States, he said.

Therefore, he said, it is necessary to remove such factors for stemming a further rise in the yen's value.

Meanwhile, Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, said his ministry was not considering taking new measures to cope with the fresh upsurge in the yen's value. But, he said, implementation of measures to increase imports on an emergency basis is not necessarily making smooth progress. Therefore, he said, the ministry plans to promote emergency imports on the basis of a package of surplus-cutting measures adopted last April. He said he hopes to secure a consensus among economic affairs ministers on this problem at Friday's meeting.

GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE \$4 BILLION IN 'EMERGENCY IMPORTS'

OW210617Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Jun (KYODO)--Emergency imports which the government plans to carry out in the immediate future to cut Japan's still huge trade surplus will top dollar 4 billion, according to senior government officials. The officials said emergency imports now certain to materialize include: \$450 million in crude oil imports for state stockpiling, \$200 million in purchases of foreign iron pellet, raw material for pig iron, for stockpiling at supply sources, and \$1.2 billion in advance payments for uranium enriching services. They said emergency imports considered likely to take definite shape include: \$1 billion in imports of aircraft for leasing to overseas airlines and \$1 billion in imports of "tie-in ships" (ships built at Japanese shipyards through the good offices of Japanese shipping companies which plan to charter them over a long period). Emergency imports of \$100 million worth of research equipment for use by the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology and \$70 million worth of nickel and other precious metals for state stockpiling are also considered likely to materialize.

The officials also said the Ministerial Council on Economic Policies, at its coming meeting on Friday, would almost certainly decide on a larger amount of emergency imports to reduce the still large trade surplus.

Meanwhile, Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, told reporters Tuesday morning that the government hoped to see emergency imports increase eventually to the \$10 billion target.

FORMER AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER WHITLAM CALLS ON FUKUDA

OW191153Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Jun (KYODO)--Former Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at his official residence Monday afternoon, accompanied by Australian Ambassador J.L. Mendadue.

Whitlam arrived in Tokyo Saturday for a 4-day private visit in the course of an overseas tour of Asia, the Soviet Union, East Europe and Latin America.

Whitlam and Fukuda exchanged views on Japan-Australia relations and Asian situation in general. Fukuda told Whitlam that smooth progress was being made in Japan's economic policy for a 7 percent growth and foresaw better trade relations between Japan and Australia.

The meeting was attended by Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. ROK MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BILL

SK210613Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 20 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 21 June commentary: "Wicked Act for Permanent Occupation and War Preparations"]

[Text] According to reports, the U.S. House has passed a military construction appropriation bill for fiscal year 1979 for South Korea. According to the bill, the United States will appropriate tens of million dollars in FY79 for the construction of U.S. military bases in South Korea, including construction of air bases, jet fuel storage and classified special operations facilities. In other words, the United States still intends to continue various military construction projects in South Korea. This merely reveals the deceitful nature of the withdrawal from South Korea raved about by the United States.

If the United States truly intends to pull its troops out of South Korea, it would be appropriate to demolish existing military bases there. On the contrary, the United States says it will construct more military facilities in South Korea. Does this correspond with the troop withdrawal plan? Anyone can see that these moves do not indicate a pull-out of U.S. troops, but rather their continued presence in South Korea and their further reinforcement.

The U.S. imperialists plan to maintain their military occupation of South Korea and beef up armed forces behind the curtain of troop withdrawal. They are trying to make the troop withdrawal plan something nominal rather than real. Recently, there were some moves among U.S. reactionary ruling circles which showed their schemes to water down the plan. Saying that South Korea is an unstable region, the U.S. imperialists frequently rave that U.S. troops in South Korea should not be curtailed until peace is well established on the Korean Peninsula, and that if U.S. troops are to be withdrawn a report on whether the withdrawal is appropriate should be forwarded to the House for deliberation, and so on. Moreover, there is a move to legislate this. The ringmaster of the constant threat to peace on the Korean Peninsula says that it will withdraw when peace is attained. What it means is that it will never withdraw.

According to information released by U.S. authorities recently, the number of U.S. troops in South Korea--as of the end of March--has increased by 900 over last year. While raving about withdrawal, they are actually increasing the number of U.S. troops.

The U.S. imperialists are also saying that they will augment the air force in South Korea by 20 percent. In doing so, they are constantly introducing up-dated military aircraft of various kinds. They are now pushing ahead with the construction of new military facilities. All these moves cannot but be construed as indications that the U.S. imperialists are prepared to prolong their occupation of South Korea. Remaining, as an aggressive force on the soil of another nation, they will eventually wage a war there.

It is well known that imperialist troops are used for invasion and war, not for peace. The U.S. imperialists' intention to continue to maintain troops in South Korea stems from their divisive war line toward Korea in preparation for a new war of invasion.

By maintaining their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to hold it as their permanent colony and military base, hamper the reunification of Korea and realize the "two-Koreas" scheme. By using South Korea as a springboard, they are scheming to achieve their ambition of military invasion against the northern half of the republic.

Behind the curtain of troop withdrawal, the U.S. imperialists are hellbent on hastening war preparations in South Korea. Talking about so-called compensatory measures, they are turning over numerous weapons to the South Korean puppet clique and driving the clique to new war preparation maneuvers.

It is a well-known fact that the U.S. imperialists have forwarded to the House a bill for transferring U.S. weapons worth \$800 million to the South Korean puppet clique and are now busy getting this passed. They are planning to furnish \$275 million to the South Korean puppet clique in so-called foreign military sales credits in fiscal year 1979 to furnish \$90 million in a war stockpile fund and \$90 million in a fund for stockpiling additional ammunition.

Several days ago the U.S. House passed a bill for turning over to the South Korean puppet clique up-dated U.S. military aircraft, including F-4's, as well as TOW missiles and so forth.

The U.S. imperialists, who last March staged a joint South Korea-U.S. exercise, the largest of its kind since the ceasefire, by mobilizing some 100,000 U.S. and South Korean puppet troops, have announced that they will continue such large-scale war exercise commotions against our republic. In addition, they have organized so-called mobile strike units at bases in regions surrounding South Korea and in the Pacific. These units undergo special training so that they may be dispatched to Korea at any moment.

Raving about the bogus threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists have even clamored that they would allow the use of nuclear weapons against our republic.

All these facts clearly show that today the U.S. imperialists are turning South Korea into a dangerous spot in which a war of invasion can break out at any moment. The facts also show that the U.S. imperialists are using the troop withdrawal plan as a smokescreen to conceal their preparations for a new Korean war.

By nature the U.S. imperialists are two-faced tacticians who are skillful in preparing invasion and war under the signboard of peace and in venturing heinous, aggressive war maneuvers while advocating peace. Today, they are hellbent on preparing a new war while raving about peace in Korea and troop withdrawal from South Korea. Thus, they are clinging to two-faced tactics.

The war preparation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists staged behind the curtain of troop withdrawal completely reveal their ugly nature as aggressors and war maniacs. The military buildup and new war preparation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists being carried out in South Korea are a principal factor increasing tension in Korea, threatening peace and creating obstacles to the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland. All this constitutes a grave, aggressive crime against the Korean people.

Such acts of the U.S. imperialists will never bring them favorable results. History has many times shown that imperialist aggressors who indulge in war face shameless defeat and ruination.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop their war preparation maneuvers and completely and immediately withdraw from South Korea all U.S. troops and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

ROK APPROACH TO NONALIGNED NATIONS CALLED 'SHAMELESS'

SK200615Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 19 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 20 June article: "The South Korean Puppets Cannot Be a Friend of Nonaligned Nations"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are scheming to obtain something by playing a diplomatic trick. This is disclosed by the fact that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is talking about an (?approach) to nonaligned nations, raving about cooperation and support from someone else. This is a cunning scheme to pretend to be a friend of the nonaligned nations and to join the lineup of nations and peoples of the three continents who are struggling for national independence and the creation of a new life. The nonaligned movement is a powerful anti-imperialist, revolutionary force of our times which supports independence, and thus cannot be a plaything of the imperialists and their stooges.

[Passage indistinct] It is a shameless act that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is trying to associate with the nonaligned nations, which oppose domination and subjugation in all forms and aspire to construct independent and prosperous new societies, and is even talking about cooperation and support.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the South Korean regime is a puppet regime which was established by the guns and swords of U.S. imperialists, and is nothing but a tool which faithfully executes the directives of its U.S. masters. The South Korean regime is absolutely a puppet regime which has been formed from the imperialists' stooges, and thus cannot be a partner of independent nations. The South Korean puppet regime is a tool of U.S. imperialists, executing their colonial policy and maintained with their support. The real rulers of South Korea are the U.S. imperialists. The so-called policies of the South Korean puppets all serve the imperialist aggressive forces, and the adoption and execution of these policies all take place under the control of outside forces. The puppets' nation-splitting maneuvers and new war maneuvers are carbon copies of the "two-Korea" maneuvers and aggressive war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

The indigenous industry of South Korea has completely crumbled, and the South Korean economy is in the hands of U.S. and Japanese monopolistic capitalists. The American lifestyle and Japanese fashion erode the cultural and moral life of the South Korean people.

In South Korea, control of the armed forces and military supplies is also in the hands of U.S. imperialists. The South Korean puppet regime is a facade covering up the U.S. imperialist colonial ruling system in South Korea. It is nothing but a tool which is executing the policies of invasion, war and plunder of the U.S. imperialists. The subordinate nature of the South Korean puppet regime is further revealed by the fact that members of the regime are all, without exception, flunkeyist traitors.

It is a (?well-known) trick of the imperialists to carry out colonial policies through nation-selling traitors. The Pak Chong-hui clique was a (?faithful running dog) of the Japanese imperialists, it turned into a stooge of the U.S. imperialists after liberation in 1945, and is maintaining its dirty life in the embrace of U.S. and Japanese masters. Thus, the clique is a thoroughgoing traitor.

It is an act of defilement and derision that a clique of such nature is trying to join the nonaligned movement. South Korea is not only a colony of the imperialists, but a military base for aggression. Begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces, the South Korean puppet clique is constantly introducing weapons of mass-destruction into South Korea while executing the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war. The clique is also extensively beefing up the puppet armed forces.

Today, South Korea is filled with vast U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and puppet armed forces, bristling with weapons of mass slaughter. War exercise commotions are staged daily in the air and on land and sea. The South Korean puppets some time ago staged a joint South Korea-U.S. operational exercise, the largest of its kind since the Korean war, introducing even U.S. forces from bases on the U.S. mainland, Japan and the Pacific region. They are constantly staging such war exercises.

It is crystal clear that the powder-reeking U.S. imperialists and Pak Chong-hui puppet clique can ignite a new war at any moment. This is an intolerable challenge to the non-aligned nations and the world's peace-loving peoples who cherish peace and safety in Korea and Asia and support the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

It only reveals the cunning nature of the puppets that they are making eyes at the non-aligned nations while running counter to the aspirations and (?cause) of those nations. Because of the crimes it has committed as a stooge of the imperialists against the non-aligned nations and nations which struggle for national liberation and independence, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique cannot escape denunciation and rejection by the nonaligned nations.

Imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, and colonial, neocolonial and dominationist forces are openly using violence to place nonaligned nations and newly emerging nations under their control, (?tenaciously) clinging to disintegrating and alienating maneuvers.

The South Korean puppets commit unpardonable crimes, following after the imperialists wherever they go, committing subversive and conspiratorial acts. The South Korean puppets opposed the just national liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people by driving hundreds of thousands of South Korean men to their death in the war. When the Israeli aggressors ventured a war of invasion against the Arab people, the South Korean puppets actively supported the aggressors, saying that since the Arab side had ignited the war, they would dispatch volunteers and so on. Furthermore, when the Israeli aggressors occupied some parts of Egypt and (?Syria), the puppets praised them, depicting the aggressors as heroes in the desert. When puppet stooges of the imperialists crumbled before the just struggle of the Cambodian and Lao peoples, the South Korean puppets mourned. In addition the South Korean puppets hampered the just cause of the South African people, taking the side of the racists.

It is a sheer lie when the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique trumpets about so-called "cooperation" and "support." The real intention of the clique is to disintegrate and split the non-aligned movement by joining it as an advance force of the imperialists.

The puppets are simultaneously pursuing their wicked ambition to perpetuate the nation's division and (?to maintain their power) by recovering their prestige, which has fallen to zero because of their nation-selling treacheries, and by legalizing the puppet regime in the international community. However, this is a foolish act.

The nonaligned nations are fully aware of the nature of the South Korean puppets through past history and the stark reality of today, and are watching with high vigilance the deceitful, subversive strategic maneuvers of the puppets. None of the world's progressive peoples who support independence will be fooled by the deceitful maneuvers of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. No matter what cunning scheme it may employ with the support of outside forces, the puppet clique cannot conceal its nature as a stooge of the imperialists.

The puppets' maneuver of pretending to be a friend of the nonaligned nations, destroying the sound development of the nonaligned movement and using the movement as a weapon for the creation of two Koreas will meet only with bankruptcy.

REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE DENOUNCES SOUTH'S 'WAR EXERCISES'

SK210454Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should ponder over the consequences that might be entailed by their reckless war clamours and stop at once the reckless war gamble against us. The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland said this in its Information No 58 dated June 20 denouncing the South Korean puppets' ever more frantic war exercises with June 25 approaching. The information said:

The South Korean bellicose elements staged on June 16 a war exercise called "special warfare exercise for destroying communism", the largest ever staged since the founding of the puppet army, in the area adjacent to the military demarcation line in the central western sector of the front under the command of traitor Pak Chong-hui, brasshats of the puppet army and high-ranking officers of the U.S. forces on the spot, and a massive "South Korea-U.S." joint exercise of landing operations dubbed "Ssangnyong" in the Pohang area from June 14.

The repeated massive war exercises of the South Korean puppets are another outright violation of the principles of the July 4 North-South joint statement and a naked challenge to the public opinion at home and abroad which wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. The reckless war exercises of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique increase tension in our country and create a very grave situation, which reminds us of that on the eve of June 25.

The information further said: By holding the recent war exercise, the South Korean puppets once again revealed their heinous color as bellicose elements who have hastened preparations for a war against the North under the pretext of a "threat of southward invasion" and war maniacs who try to plunge the country and the nation again into a holocaust of war.

Through this large-scale war exercise staged against us this time, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique sought to lead the situation of the country to the brink of war and beg their U.S. masters for more weapons and dollars, divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people who desire the democratisation of society and the peaceful reunification of the country--particularly the students, who are waging these days an undaunted struggle against fascism and for democracy--and thus bridge over the crisis of their tottering rule and realise their desire for long-term office at any cost.

With no adventurous war racket can the South Korean puppets find a way out. They must know that this will only precipitate their own destruction.

SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY 'IN HANDS OF MONOPOLISTIC JAPANESE'

SK191316Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1236 GMT 18 Jun 78 SK

[Unattributed talk: "The Pak Chong-hui Puppet Clique Has Put the South Korean Economy Into the Hands of the Japanese Monopolistic Financial Combine"]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] As the great leader taught, the Pak Chong-hui flunkyst traitor clique is converting the South Korean economy into a completely subjugated economy by randomly dragging in foreign monopoly capital through collusion with the foreign imperialists. The Pak Chong-hui traitor clique, which does not care at all about the nation and people, is dragging South Korea down into pollution and turning it into a place for disposing of refuse from pollution-causing industries, bringing in polluting industries shunned by foreign countries.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has rigged up a foreign capital inducement maneuver to gratify the U.S. and Japanese monopolistic financial combines' ambition for aggression and plunder, and is thus bankrupting and ruining South Korea's national industry.

According to the toned-down statistics of the puppet Economic Planning Board, direct investment of foreign monopolistic capital in South Korea's economy as of May 1976 amounted to \$945,946,000. Of this, investment by Japanese monopolistic capital accounted for \$617,296,000. This shows that the share of Japanese monopolistic capital in the total investment of foreign monopolistic capital in South Korea is 66.3 percent.

The Japanese monopolistic capitalists, who sneaked into South Korea thanks to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's antipopular foreign capital inducement maneuver, have occupied 100 percent of the synthetic fiber, aluminum and glass industries, 97 percent of the steel industry, 77 percent of the electronics industry and 50 percent of the cement industry--the important industries of South Korea--and thus control the overall economy of South Korea.

The Pak Chong-hui traitor clique unhesitatingly committed the intolerable crime of designating various districts in South Korea, including Masan and Iri, free export zones for the Japanese monopoly capitalists. Japanese monopolistic financial combines, with preferential treatment provided by the Pak Chong-Hui puppet clique, are conducting so-called management activities free from any legal control, and are harshly exploiting the South Korean workers. The South Korean workers under the control of Japanese supervisors suffer all kinds of insults, and slave labor is exacted from them. But they are only paid starvation wages, which are less than half a Japanese worker's wages. South Korean women workers are paid less than a sixth to a tenth of the Japanese women's wages, and are exploited. The basic human rights of the South Korean people are being violated.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique--faithful stooges of the Japanese reactionaries--guarantee preferential treatment in various taxes, finances and real estate to the Japanese monopolistic financial combines which have sneaked into South Korea. The clique leaves in the hands of Japanese financial combines the right to freely employ South Korean workers and forbid strikes. Due to these traitorous and treasonous maneuvers by the Pak Chong-hui clique, South Korea's economy has grown more subjugated to the Japanese reactionaries and the entire land of South Korea has been converted into a place for capital investment by the Japanese monopolistic financial combines and a place to dump garbage from pollution-causing industries. Thus the South Korean people suffer from various respiratory diseases due to toxic substances which issue from the refuse of polluting industries, farmland is ruined, and rivers are polluted to such an extent that fish are killed in schools.

South Korea's economy is controlled by foreign monopolistic financial combines, including those of the Japanese, and thus is in a deplorable situation in which all sectors are forced to stop if foreign monopolistic financial combines stop supplying raw materials even for a short period. South Korean medium enterprises, which are suffering a worsening shortage of raw materials and capital, are continuously going bankrupt and meeting ruin. During the last several months alone, about 70 medium enterprises in South Cholla Province went bankrupt. The bankruptcy and ruin of South Korean medium enterprises is tied to the monopolization of raw materials, capital and sales in South Korea by foreign monopolistic capitalists, including the Japanese monopolistic financial combines.

Despite this fact, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is raving about economic growth. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique advertises growth after installing some facilities which are worn out but repainted or pollution-causing equipment which was a source of trouble in foreign countries.

As shown by all these facts, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is a flunkeyist and traitorous clique which leaves the entire South Korean economy in the hands of the Japanese reactionaries and foreign monopolistic capitalists. It is a gang of traitors who do not question the source of their personal well-being and prosperity. The traitorous Pak Chong-hui puppet clique will surely be judged and punished by the people for the crimes it has committed.

ROK-JAPAN CONTINENTAL SHELF PACT 'NOT RECOGNIZED'

SKI70552Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2231 GMT 16 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 17 June commentator's article: "The Korean People Will Not Recognize the Aggressive 'Continental Shelf Agreement'"]

[Text] On 14 June the Japanese Government railroaded a special bill on the aggressive and plundering Japan-South Korea Continental Shelf agreement through a plenary session of the House of Councillors. This is a serious encroachment upon our people's national independence and a naked revelation of the hostile policy toward our republic. The Continental Shelf in our country's South sea is a sacred and inviolable national treasure of the Korean people which cannot be disposed of against the interests of the Korean people.

However, in 1974 the Japanese reactionaries, who dwell on expansionist ambitions, and the traitorous South Korean Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which can represent none of the Korean people, illegally rigged up the so-called South Korea-Japan Continental Shelf joint development agreement--an aggressive and nation-selling document aimed at giving the Japanese reactionaries jurisdiction and drilling rights in most of the oil and gas rich Continental Shelf in our country's south sea.

Despite the unanimous opposition of the Korean, Japanese and world peoples, last June the Japanese reactionaries plotted the approval of the agreement by the Diet. In April they forced a domestic measures bill for implementation of the agreement through a plenary session of the lower house, and now through a plenary session of the upper house. Thus the Japanese reactionaries are on their way to plundering, in the name of development, the resources of the Continental Shelf in our country's south sea.

The DPRK Government has branded the aggressive and treacherous Continental Shelf agreement an encroachment upon our country's national independence and the Korean people's interests since it was first cooked up by the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique, declaring it null and void.

Despite this, Japanese Government authorities have strengthened collaboration with the South Korean puppet clique and, untiringly maneuvered to realize Diet passage of the bill ratifying the illegal document, referring the bill to the Diet every year, and finally succeeded in getting Diet's approval. This is a new, serious criminal act of aggression against the Korean people by the Japanese reactionaries and an intolerable challenge against us.

The Korean people strongly denounce and condemn with seething indignation the Japanese reactionaries' aggressive act of the "Continental Shelf agreement" at long last, and sternly declare once again that the illegal Continental Shelf agreement is completely null and void. Our people will not recognize this aggressive and treacherous document.

The Japanese reactionaries' act of forcibly having the Continental Shelf agreement approved shows their wicked nature of pursuing expansionist ambitions against our country, just as they did in the past. By having the bill on the Continental Shelf agreement approved, the Japanese reactionaries seek to strengthen their aggressive and treacherous collusion with the South Korean puppet clique, accelerate their reinvasion of South Korea and further plunder our country's national wealth. They also seek to prop up the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique--which is denounced and isolated from within and without and is on the road to ruin--maintain colonial, reactionary puppet rule in South Korea and realize the "two Koreas" plot with a view to securing South Korea as a breakthrough or foothold for their reinvasion of Asia.

The Japanese reactionaries are rushing to develop the Continental Shelf in our country's south sea. This is not aimed merely at plundering resources, but is related to their military plan to carry out armed interference when necessary on the pretext of protecting their economic interests. This was clearly demonstrated by the man called director general of the Japan Defense Agency, who raved last October that Japan will exercise the right of self-defense to guard facilities to be set up in the joint development zone specified in the Japan-South Korea Continental Shelf agreement.

It is obvious that, with the Continental Shelf as leverage, the Japanese reactionaries aim to further convert South Korea into a place for investment by Japan's monopolists, a sales market for Japanese goods and a supplier of cheap labor and raw materials, and furthermore to make it their colony.

The South Korean puppet clique has committed another act of treachery against the national will by arbitrarily selling our precious national wealth to its Japanese master. This is a treacherous act indelible for many centuries to come. This act is a continuation of the systematic criminal acts of treachery by the traitor Pak Chong-hui who, before the nation was liberated, faithfully served as a lackey of the Japanese imperialists in their aggression against Korea. Since the nation was liberated he has served the U.S. and Japanese masters, and rigged up the South Korea-Japan [Normalization] Treaty--a second treaty of Ulsa.

By offering our country's Continental Shelf in the south sea to the Japanese reactionaries, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is trying to prolong its filthy life under their protection. This human trash totally neglects the people's interests. With the enactment of the Japanese domestic law following the signing of the Continental Shelf Agreement, our country's south sea Continental Shelf--our national asset--has become gravely vulnerable to devastation by the Japanese reactionaries. This will increase tension in Korea, create an obstacle to our country's reunification and jeopardize peace and security in Asia.

Our people will never tolerate the piratic act of the Japanese reactionaries who try to brazenly plunder our national resources. If the Japanese reactionaries ignore our warning and obstinately creep into our country's south sea Continental Shelf to commit aggression and plunder, they will be forced to bear total responsibility for all the consequences. If the South Korean puppet clique continues the treacherous act of selling the people's assets to foreign aggressors, the clique will be subjected to the people's bitter hatred, thus accelerating its own fall.

The Japanese reactionaries should abandon their wild desire for expansion, stop their maneuvers to reinvade South Korea and discard their hostile policy against our republic.

CZECHOSLOVAK-MONGOLIAN STATEMENT EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR DPRK

GW191333Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 19 Jun 78 GW

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--A joint statement of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia which was published at the end of the visit to Czechoslovakia by a party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, referred to the Korean problem, according to a report.

The joint statement said that "both sides express support to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its efforts for the removal of the tension on the Korean Peninsula and demand the withdrawal of all troops from South Korea."

FIRST JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

SK210440Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--Kang Yang-uk, vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, yesterday received credentials from Hani al-Khasawinah, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to our country. Present at the presentation ceremony were Im Chun-chu, secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, and personage concerned Kim Hyong-yul. After receiving the credentials from the ambassador, Vice President Kang Yang-uk had a friendly conversation with him.

Meets With Ho Tam

SK210438Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--Ho Tam, vice premier and foreign minister, yesterday received and had a friendly conversation with Hani al-Khasawinah, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to our country, who paid him a courtesy call. Present on the occasion were personages concerned.

INTERNATIONAL REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE HEAD DEPARTS

SK210430Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--Lelio Basso, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who is a senator of the Italian Parliament and president of the International League for the Rights and Liberation of the Peoples, said after inspecting Pammunjom that he could clearly see the concrete and vivid reality of divided Korea.

We will actively wage solidarity actions supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Western Europe, he declared. He said: The inspection of Panmunjom is of great importance because this is a historic place where the U.S. imperialists were compelled to sign the Korean armistice agreement and is the forefront where the soldiers of the Korean People's Army are fighting for independence, for the reunification of the country and against the U.S. imperialists.

During his stay in Korea, he went round a historic site of revolution and educational and cultural institutions. He left Pyongyang yesterday by air. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong-nam and personages concerned and Jean Dory, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, visiting our country.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF PAST 30 YEARS REVIEWED

OW191621Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--Our country will mark this year the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (September 9) as a grand national festival. The road of victory and glory traversed by the DPKK over the past 30 years is adorned with proud miracles and innovations. One of the great miracles and innovations is the building from scratch of a powerful independent and modern chuche-based industry which is not affected by any world economic upheavals. Our chuche-based industry has recorded proud successes.

Our industrial output increased 285 percent during the three-year plan period after the war and 350 percent during the five-year plan period, during which the foundation of industrialisation was laid. The industrial output grew by an annual average of 12.8 percent during the seven-year plan, a period of overall technical reconstruction, and 16.3 percent in the period of the six-year plan, during which the successes gained in industrialisation were consolidated and developed and the technical revolution brought to a new higher stage. Last year our industry turned out more manufactured goods than those produced in the first five years of the seven-year plan and produced in only five days as much manufactured goods as put out in the whole year of 1944 just before liberation. These proud figures indicate the development of our chuche-based industry over the past 30 years under the banner of the republic.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our country has built in a short historical period an independent modern industry which is developed in a many-sided way, has its own firm raw material bases and is equipped with new techniques.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "We have turned a backward colonial industry which, to make matters worse, was severely damaged in the war, into an independent, modern industry in a short period of time, thereby laying the material and technological foundation for equipping all branches of our national economy with the latest technology and for improving the life of our people in the years to come."

The great leader, who had matured a far-reaching plan for the building of an independent national industry in this land from the first day he took the road of revolutionary struggle in his early years, founded a theory on the building of socialist industry and pointed to the most correct and straight road of building an independent and modern industry.

The great leader saw to it that the key industries were nationalized after liberation and, on this basis, industry destroyed by the Japanese imperialists was rehabilitated in a short period, the colonial one-sidedness and technical backwardness of industrial production were done away with and industry was developed independently by relying on the natural resources of the country.

He set forth the original basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, after the war and wisely led our people along the road of leap.

He led our people to lay the foundation of socialist industrialization and firmly build up the independent foundation of national industry during the five-year plan period and to build an independent and modern industry which is developed in a many-sided way, has its own stable bases of raw materials and is fully equipped with new techniques and realize the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy during the seven-year plan period. As a result the industrialisation, which had taken other countries one whole century or several centuries, was completed only in 14 years in our country.

With the successful fulfillment of the cause of socialist industrialisation, the foundation of independent national economy, the material base of the political independence of the country, has been further consolidated and its might has grown markedly.

Our country had a backward economy which could not manufacture even simple farm tools or produce pencils before liberation. Our economy made a definite advance in putting an end to the colonial one-sidedness of industry and laying the foundation of an independent national industry in the period of peaceful construction after liberation. But it was totally destroyed by the heavy bombing of the U.S. imperialist air pirates in the three-year war.

The heroic Korean people rose like immortals, pushing aside the debris after the war. In the spring of 1954, nine months after the war, the first lathe was produced at the Huichon machine tool plant. This lathe was our industry's precious wherewithal. 17 years later, in 1971, our country built 30,000 machine tools. This graphically shows part of the development of our machine-building industry.

Our machine-building industry which manufactured the first tractor in 1958 now produces annually tens of thousands of tractors. Today it mass produces large-size machines, such as 5,000-metre test drills, 300-hp bulldozers, 10 cubic-metre excavators, 50,000 kva generators, 200,000 kva transformers, 20 metre lathes and complete sets of equipment for outfitting modern factories and enterprises.

During the six-year plan period the steel industry raised its production capacity to 4,000,000 tons. the chemical industry attained the annual production target of 3,000,000 tons of fertilizers and the cement industry upped its annual production capacity to over 8,000,000 tons and the textile industry to over 600 million metres. Today all our industrial branches are developing in a many-sided and comprehensive way, strengthening their inner structure and interrelations.

Our own resources reliably guarantee the advance of our powerful industry. Our industry is developing with our own raw materials meeting over 70 percent of its demand. Raw material, fuel and power bases built in all parts of the country are actively exploiting our domestic resources. 28,000 million kwh of electricity and 50 million tons of coal were produced annually during the six-year plan period.

In our country a powerful heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core and a modern light industry form a comprehensive industrial system under which all branches of industrial production, from the production of raw materials to that of finished goods, are organically linked.

Brighter is the prospect of our industry, making vigorous advance along the road of chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientification. During the Second Seven-Year Plan period the total industrial output value will grow 2.2 times. In this period the industrial output will develop at a high rate of growth, 12.1 percent, every year on an average.

At the end of the new long term plan we will annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 12-13 million tons of cement.

When this plan is fulfilled, our industry will become a more powerful chuche-based industry, which will more satisfactorily solve all problems for the development and prosperity of the country and the well-being of the people on its own, and a more developed industry modernized to a high level and based on up-to-date science.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS KIM'S POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

GW151701Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1601 GMT 15 Jun 78 GW

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jun (KCNA)--Dailies June 14 carried articles dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the publication of "On Correctly Implementing Our Party's Policy Towards Intellectuals," a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

This work is a speech made by the great leader before intellectuals in North Hamgyong Province on June 14, 1968. In the historic speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a comprehensive analysis of the correctness and great vitality of our party's policy towards intellectuals and put forward programmatic tasks to enhance the role of scientists and technicians for meeting the new demand of the revolutionary development.

NODONG SINMUN in an article points out that this speech is a programmatic document indicating the way for our intellectuals to register shining successes in their scientific researches and contribute better to accomplishing the cause of socialism and communism.

The author says: In the work the great leader gave a comprehensive scientific analysis of the characteristics of the intellectuals, the role of the intellectuals of the colonies in the national liberation struggle and the significance of the correct solution of their problem in the building of socialism and communism.

Noting that the great leader has always directed deep attention to the problem of the intellectuals and most brilliantly solved it in the whole course of leading our revolution to victory, the article continues:

In the early days of his revolutionary struggle, he paid deep attention to the work with intellectuals, with his deep penetration into their role in the national liberation struggle.

Right after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his profound knowledge of the specific conditions of our country, which had been a colonial and semi-feudal society, and the characteristics of the intellectuals, defined them as a component of our party and the motive force of the revolution and advanced a new revolutionary policy of educating and remoulding the old intellectuals.

The great leader's policy of educating and remoulding the old intellectuals while rearing a great number of new intellectuals of working people origin is the most correct one based on a scientific analysis of the revolutionary characteristics of our intellectuals, and it is imbued with his unbounded love and warm solicitude to lead them to communist society, the article notes, and goes on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only put forward the most correct policy towards intellectuals suited to the demand of socio-class relations and the revolutionary development in our country, but also has kindly led the intellectuals so that they could enhance their role in each period of the revolutionary development and contribute better to the revolutionary struggle and work of construction.

Under his wise leadership and warm care the problem of the dual character of the intellectuals has been completely solved in our country and all of them faithfully serve the party, working class and people on the highway of the revolution.

Today our country has a large contingent of intellectuals one million strong, each firmly armed with the chuche-based revolutionary world outlook, and they are playing a very important part in the development of the national economy as a whole.

Our country is now vigorously advancing toward the high eminence of chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy with powerful scientific and technical forces. This is the precious fruition borne of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his chuche-based policy towards intellectuals, stresses the article.

It emphasizes that the idea, theory and policy put forward by the great leader in the work are the programmatic guideline on which intellectuals should keep a tight hold in the strivings for fulfilling the new long-term plan and in the building of socialism and communism.

BRIEFS

GER AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 21 Jun--Franz Everhartz, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to our country, left Pyongyang yesterday by plane at the recall of his home government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK]

VICTORY FLAG AWARDS--The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions has awarded rotating victory banners to plants and enterprises which set an example in completing the April quota ahead of schedule. The awardees are: the Pyongyang Thermoelectric Powerplant, 8 February Trade Union Youth Colliery, Palchon Silk Plant, 26 February Plant, Pyongchon Geological Survey Team, Muchon Colliery, Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, Songnyon Mine, Sinyang Forestry Station, Hyesan Youth Mine, Kaesong Clothing Plant, Kaechon Locomotive Unit, No 4 Hydroelectric Powerplant Construction Station and 49 other plants and enterprises. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 31 May 78 SK]

DEPARTING U.S. AMBASSADOR OPTIMISTIC ABOUT RELATIONS

SK210243Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0232 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 21 Jun (HAPTONG)--Richard L. Sneider, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Korea, left Seoul today for home, ending his three-year-nine-month tour of duty which saw many ups and downs in relations between the two countries. One of the most tricky issues he had to witness was the so-called Korean influence buying scandal on Capitol Hill.

Before today's departure, the U.S. envoy, meeting with a local press corps at his chancellery, admitted that there still existed some problems to be solved between the two countries. "The problems will take some time to solve," he said. Both sides need to learn more about each other to heal the rift, which he considered stemmed from the lack of mutual understanding, he added. The ambassador was, however, optimistic about the chance to find a quick solution of the problem, saying "the process of negotiations cannot be speedier."

Mr Sneider, who has been in the Foreign Service since 1954, assumed his Seoul post in August 1974. He is leaving the post without a new assignment. He said he plans to enter the Institute of Politics at Harvard University this fall for study. Named to replace him is William Gleysteen, at present deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

The new ambassador will come to Seoul next month to take over the American diplomatic mission in Korea, embassy officials said.

RPR SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS ROK-JAPAN SHELF ACCORD

SK161401Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Jun 78 SK

[15 June statement by a spokesman for the "Revolutionary Party for Reunification]

[Text] The Japanese reactionaries, who burn with the ambition of overseas expansion, finally, by an absurd trick, passed the so-called domestic law bill concerning the South Korea-Japan Continental Shelf agreement--a document for aggression--at a plenary session of the House of Councillors on 14 June. This maneuver by the Japanese reactionaries is an extremely wicked move to arbitrarily legalize the right to explore and exploit our country's indigenous shelf oil resource and to conduct oil exploration on a full scale in accordance with the aggressive South Korea-Japan shelf agreement.

The Japanese reactionaries rigged up the criminal South Korea-Japan shelf agreement by instigating the Pak Chong-hui traitor clique, which cannot represent the people, and forcibly passed the bill to ratify the agreement in the Diet last year. They have now entered into a stage in which they can freely plunder our territorial water resources by appropriating our national Continental Shelf rights and our seabed oil concessions under the guarantee of law. This is an impudent act of aggression which openly infringes upon our country's territorial rights and our territorial waters, and outrageously violates our people's dignity and sovereignty. Nevertheless, the Pak Chong-hui traitor clique is fooling the people by distorting the facts, pretending that the shameful act of completely transferring the country's valuable resources to the Japanese economic animals in return for some yen is to promote common interests and friendship and good neighborly relations between South Korea and Japan.

Our people will never permit the aggressive foreign imperialists to reach into our territory and territorial waters under the dark veil of South Korea-Japan collusion, will never acquiesce to the Japanese militarists' acts of aggression and burglary to plunder our seabed resources illegally, and will not tolerate the Pak Chong-hui clique's pro-Japanese traitorous act.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification, which has already declared the South Korea-Japan Continental Shelf agreement a document for aggression and treason, brands any special measures bill concerning the exploration of the Continental Shelf adjoining the Korean Peninsula a criminal document of aggression, and resolutely declares it totally void.

The original purpose of the Fukuda regime in persistently maneuvering toward our territorial waters resources, dribbling the saliva of greed despite consistent opposition by the peoples of Korea and Japan and world public opinion, is clear. Since the energy situation, including oil, is growing more serious, the Japanese ruling circles and monopolistic financial interests aim to avoid the danger of economic and political (?bankruptcy) by expediting the exploration of our country's Continental Shelf as soon as possible, and thereby securing its own stable source of oil.

The Japanese ruling circles and monopolistic financial interests, which engage in overseas aggression and plunder as their basic pattern of life, do not aim merely at plundering our Continental Shelf resources. The Japanese militarists, who are so used to colonial domination and exploitation, are taking advantage of the exploration of the Continental Shelf to try to further intensify their economic collusion with the Pak Chong-hui traitor clique, completely establish a colonial economic system, and accelerate the enslavement of our people. Furthermore, they are maintaining a posture to dispatch troops on the pretext of protecting their concession.

With this aggressive ambition, the Japanese reactionaries, siding with the U.S. imperialists, are running wild to strengthen assistance to the Pak dictatorial regime, to realize the "two Koreas" plot and to obstruct our fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. In fact, there is no limit to the Japanese militarists' aggressive ambition, and their impudence and wickedness are beyond description.

The Japanese reactionaries must not forget that their aggressive ambition is nothing but an absurd fancy which can never be realized. During the 36 years of Japanese colonial rule, our people experienced slavery and were thereby awakened. Our people will not tolerate the Japanese militarists, who try to plunder our seabed resources and recolonize Korea. The struggle to crush the Japanese imperialists' maneuvers for renewed aggression is connected with the struggle against fascism and for democratization and the independent reunification of the fatherland.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification ardently appeals to people of all strata to launch a nation wide anti-Japanese struggle to safeguard our territorial waters and resources, preserve national dignity and, at the same time, raise higher the flames of the sacred struggle against fascism and imperialism for democratization and reunification.

Our party and our people, who vigorously advance following the revolutionary banner of the great Chuche ideology, will block and crush the Japanese militarists' maneuvers for renewed aggression and the Pak Chong-hui clique's flunkeyist and traitorous act, and will advance the brilliant tomorrow of a new democratic society, an independent life and a reunified fatherland without fail.

MONGOLIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK JOINT STATEMENT CRITICIZES CHINA

OWE01150Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0553 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jun (MONTSAME)--The Mongolian and Czechoslovak delegations seriously condemn the antisocialist and militarist foreign policy line of the Chinese leadership which allies itself with the most reactionary forces in the world and prejudices the interests of socialism and peace throughout the world as well as the fundamental interests of the Chinese people themselves, notes the joint Mongolian-Czechoslovak statement which was signed yesterday in Prague by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

They expressed confidence that the consistent rejection of the Maoist ideology and the contemporary foreign policy course of the PRC would be an important contribution to further strengthen the unity of revolutionary and progressive forces of the world. At the same time the statement reiterates a readiness to normalize interstate relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Both delegations expressed their indignation over the slanderous campaign undertaken by the Chinese leadership against the SRV over the issue of citizens of Chinese origin in Vietnam. The sides, the joint statement says, fully support the positions and proposals of the SRV Government and its desire to develop sound goodneighborly relations and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the SRV's contribution toward strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

UNEN CONDEMNS CHINA'S 'GREAT POWER POLICY'

OW201119Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Jun (MONTSAME)--Under the headline "great power policy," today's UNEN, central organ of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government, published an article which stresses that the present Chinese leaders are guided by this policy and greedily claim the territory of neighboring countries and rudely interfere in their internal affairs. This has been happening since the days of the Chinese mandarins.

UNEN notes that as early as August 1965 Mao Tse-tung raved about the need to seize Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, and other countries, because this area is rich in natural resources. When the aggressive U.S. war against Vietnam was intensifying, the paper observes, Peking leaders hoped that the struggle between socialism and capitalism would lead to a weakening of both, which suited them just fine. However their hopes were not realized. With the assistance of their genuine friends the Vietnamese people won a great victory, the article stresses.

Analyzing Peking's present unfriendly position in relation to the SRV, UNEN writes that presently Peking is engaged in a search for ways to undermine the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people and create obstacles to hinder socialist construction in Vietnam. Attempts to distort the lawful measures of the SRV Government in relation to the capitalist elements of Chinese origin is evidence of this, the paper notes.

In this regard, the paper stresses that the Peking leaders also deal with this contentious question from a position of big power chauvinism. In particular, instead of holding talks aimed at settling this question as the Vietnamese Government has proposed, the Chinese Government has unilaterally and unwarrantedly decided to send its ships to Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh ports to evacuate Chinese from Vietnam.

The Peking Leaders are striving to sow distrust and hostility against the SRV among the Chinese. This, the paper notes, is one of the methods the Peking leaders have worked out for putting pressure on the SRV. It is worth recalling, the paper observes, that setting one nation against another is one of the long-standing and favorite methods of China's foreign policy. As an example UNEN cites Vietnamese-Kampuchean relations. Using their influence over Kampuchea the Chinese leaders set it against its neighbor--the SRV.

Recent events around the Japanese Senkaku Islands and border conflicts between China and Burma show that the current activities of the Chinese leaders are as dangerous for the socialist countries as for the capitalist and developing countries, UNEN stresses.

Concerning China's recent demands for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the MPR's territory, UNEN notes that this is a vivid example of China's insolent interference into the internal affairs of the MPR. As far as the presence of Soviet troops in the MPR is concerned, the paper emphasizes, it is clear to all that this is dictated by the Chinese leaders' expansionist policy in relation to the MPR.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH SEND GREETINGS EN ROUTE HOME

POLAND

OW201057Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1510 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[16 June message from Y. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh to the party and government leaders of the Polish People's Republic--from their aircraft]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jun (MONTSAME)--To Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; and Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, city of Warsaw:

While flying over the territory of the Polish People's Republic on our way home after the official friendly visit of the MPR party and government delegation to the CSSR we again send to you and to all the fraternal Polish people cordial greetings and best wishes.

We most sincerely wish you dear comrades and working people of socialist Poland great new successes in implementing the historic decisions of the Seventh Polish United Workers Party Congress and in the struggle for strengthening peace and international security.

Czechoslovakia

OW201101Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1515 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[16 June message from Y. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh to Czechoslovak leaders--from their aircraft]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jun (MONTSAME)--To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Comrade L. Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Government, city of Prague:

Dear comrades: On leaving the territory of the CSSR, the MPR party and government delegation once again expressed profound gratitude to you and through you to the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government of the CSSR, and the working people of Czechoslovakia for their sincere feelings of friendship and fraternity, the warm welcome, and the comradely attention and hospitality extended to us, the envoys of the Mongolian people, during our visit to Czechoslovakia.

We are returning home bearing in our hearts the warm and sincere feelings of friendship, fraternity and international solidarity of the Czechoslovak working people for the Mongolian people.

We express deep satisfaction with the fruitful results of our friendly talks and negotiations, which will serve as a new impulse in the cause of further widening and deepening the all-round cooperation between the MPR and CSSR in the interests of consolidating and converging the people of the socialist countries.

We most sincerely wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal peoples of the CSSR great new successes in the area of socialist Czechoslovakia's prosperity and in strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Stopover in Moscow

OW200949Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0623 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun (MONTSAME)--The MPR party and government delegation headed by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, arrived in Moscow today en route home. The Mongolian party and government delegation was in the CSSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the CSSR, and the CSSR Government.

The MPR party and government delegation was met at Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the MPR and the USSR, by A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; C.A. Chukanov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; V.G. Vysotin, chief of a department of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; N.T. Ratnikov, USSR deputy minister of civil aviation; M.S. Kapitsa, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and chief of a USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs department; and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers of the USSR. Also in the welcoming party were H. Bandzragch, ambassador of the MPR to the USSR, personnel of the MPR Embassy in the USSR, and (F. Hlad), charge d'affaires ad interim of the CSSR in the USSR.

FOREIGN MINISTER DUGERSUREN ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

OW201136Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0540 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Budapest, 16 Jun (MONTSAME)--M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Budapest today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of F. Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY LEADER HAYDEN CALLS ON NE WIN

BK171408Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Ne Win, at 0930 today received the leader of the opposition Labor Party of Australia, Mr William George Hayden, at the presidential house on Ady Road. Present together with President U Ne Win were Minister of Foreign Affairs Brig Gen Myint Maung and Director General of the President's Office Col Aye Kyaw.

Mr W.G. Hayden, together with his wife and a member of his entourage, flew into Rangoon on 16 June.

Mr W.G. Hayden was also received by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha at 1400 today at the prime minister's office. Present at the meeting were Minister of Planning and Finance U Tun Tin and Minister of Foreign Affairs Brig Gen Myint Maung.

PAPER HAILS LOCAL EFFORT TO SUPPRESS INSURGENTS

BK171044Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0140 GMT 17 Jun 78 BK

[From the press review: 17 June LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN editorial: "The Activeness of the People"]

[Text] We have learned that 50 peasants who were farming in Shangyaung field in the jurisdiction of the Taungzun Police Unit, Bilin Township, attacked five insurgents on 11 June when the insurgents came to collect "taxes" from them. The peasants, wielding swords, hoes and spears, killed three of the insurgents, including the leader, and also seized some weapons. This is indeed very encouraging.

The support and cooperation of the people are vital requisites. Although it is true that the task of defending the state is the responsibility of our armed forces, the task of defending the state concerns all citizens and it is an inherent duty. We cannot say that this duty concerns only certain people, because everybody who resides in the state is responsible for the perpetuation of the state.

We believe that the example of the peasants of Shangyaung field, who crushed the insurgents with whatever weapons they could find, is a clear proof of people's active participation in the task aimed at eliminating insurgency.

Rally Denounces Atrocities

BK191512Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Jun 78 BK

[Text] A mass rally denouncing the subversive activities and murderous policy of the BCP [Burma Communist Party] insurgents was held on the pagoda hill in (Mong Dai) on 17 June. It was presided over by U (Sandar).

Speakers U (Sai Tun Han), who spoke in Burmese, and U (Saw Nandar), who spoke in Shan, noted that the insurgents murdered the headman of (Nankait) on 22 April without any reason. On 2 May, they forcibly demanded 900 cans of rice and 19,000 kyats in cash from the working people of ward no 7. They demanded that the people give them 54,000 kyats--at the rate of 60 kyats per can of rice--if they were unable to give the rice. On 10 June, they blew up the (Lashio) bridge on the Mong Yai-Kehsi-Hsipaw Highway, creating difficulties for the travelers. On 11 June, (Aik Maung) of (Mong Ying) village was killed when he stepped on a land mine planted by the BCP insurgents. The motion denouncing the insurgents was supported by U (Sein Ban) who spoke in Shan.

The ceremony was attended by Acting Commander Col (Sein Aung) of the 773d Strategic Command, Commander Lt Col (Aung Kyi) of the 6th Infantry Regiment of the forward area, workers of the township party, council and government departments, and over 5,000 local people, carrying all available weapons. They then unanimously denounced the BCP saboteurs.

COMMUNIST PARTY GREETES MALAYAN COUNTERPART

BK181533Y Voice of the People of Burma [Clandestine] in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 18 Jun 78 BK

[15 June message From the Burma Communist Party Central Committee to the Communist Party of Malaya Central Committee on the 30th anniversary of the Malayan people's armed revolution]

[Text] Dear comrades: On this auspicious occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Malayan people's armed revolution, we, the Burma Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee, honor and warmly praise you comrades and, through you, the members of the CPM, the personnel of the Malayan National Liberation Army and the people of Malaya on behalf of the members of the BCP, the personnel of the Burma People's Army and the revolutionary people of Burma.

The CPM, holding high the victorious banner of the revolution against imperialism and feudalism-landlordism, led the Malayan revolution and laid down a correct path for the Malayan revolution by blending the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the practical tasks of the Malayan revolution.

During the past 30 years the CPM has organized and led the people of Malaya, surmounted all kinds of difficulties and obstacles, and marched stalwartly along the line of encircling the towns from the rural areas and seizing power through armed struggle. The people's armed struggle led by the CPM is the only hope and way out for the people of Malaya. The Malayan people's armed revolution under the leadership of the CPM Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng has won great victory after great victory and is marching forward.

The victories of the CPM inspire the people of all nations, especially the people of Burma and Southeast Asian countries. We consider the victories of the CPM as our own, and see them as magnificent contributions toward the cause of the international proletarian revolution.

Our two parties, two armies and two peoples have built intimate revolutionary friendship and combatant unity by offering sympathy and support to one another during the course of our common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries and by grasping Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, while holding high the banner of revolutionary war and marching for 30 full years.

We wish greater victories for the Malayan National Liberation Army and the heroic people of Malaya under the leadership of the CPM Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng.

Long live the brilliant CPM!

Long live the revolutionary unity between our two parties, two armies and two peoples!

Long live the ever victorious Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

NEW MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH IENG SARY

BK190523Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, received and held talks at the Foreign Ministry at 1000 on 18 June with His Excellency Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal, ambassador-designate of the Federation of Malaysia, and his colleagues. Present at the talks in the company of Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary were the comrade secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres.

The Malaysian ambassador expressed his pleasure and pride at having the honor to carry out a mission in Democratic Kampuchea as Malaysia's first ambassador. He conveyed the greetings and friendly salutations of His Excellency Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, Malaysian foreign minister, to Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary.

He said: The Malaysian people and government highly appreciate the role played by Democratic Kampuchea in defending and building the country since liberation by relying on their own forces. The Malaysian ambassador affirmed that he would make every effort to further strengthen and expand the friendship and relations between the two countries.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary recalled the history of excellent relations existing between the two countries and peoples in the time prior to the advent of colonialism. He stressed: Friendship between the two countries has steadily developed since the liberation of Democratic Kampuchea and particularly since the visit paid by the delegation of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to Malaysia in March 1977 and the visit paid by the delegation of the Malaysian Government to Democratic Kampuchea in December the same year.

Comrade Ieng Sary asked the Malaysian ambassador to transmit his greetings and cordial sentiments to Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. He wished His Excellency Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal an accident-free stay in Democratic Kampuchea and complete success in his mission.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere. It ended at 1115.

Presents Credentials to Khieu Samphan

BK190511Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In a ceremony held at the State Palace at 1500 on 18 June, Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, received the message from the chief of state of the Federation of Malaysia, Tengku Yahya Petra, appointing His Excellency Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federation of Malaysia to Democratic Kampuchea. Present at this presentation of credentials ceremony in company of the comrade chairman of the State Presidium were Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres. The colleagues of his excellency the Malaysian ambassador also attended.

His excellency the Malaysian ambassador expressed his pleasure at having the honor to be the first ambassador of the Federation of Malaysia to Democratic Kampuchea. He expressed profound thanks for the warm, cordial reception and hospitality accorded him and his colleagues by the government of Democratic Kampuchea since their arrival in Phnom Penh.

His excellency the Malaysian ambassador recalled the age-old friendly relations between Malaysia and Kampuchea, relations which have been steadily consolidated and developed in the past few years. He affirmed that in his capacity as the Malaysian ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea, he would make every effort to strengthen and expand the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries. He also conveyed to the comrade chairman of the State Presidium the greetings and wishes of success from the chief of state of the Federation of Malaysia, as well as his wishes for the continued prosperity and glory of the Kampuchean people.

He expressed confidence that under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people would succeed in preserving the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country and score more and greater achievements.

The comrade chairman of the State Presidium expressed warmest welcome to his excellency the Malaysian ambassador and his colleagues and expressed his firm belief that the mission of the Malaysian envoy would further strengthen and expand the mutual understanding and bonds of friendship between the two countries on the principles of mutual respect, equality and reciprocal benefit.

The comrade chairman of the State Presidium affirmed that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea would make every effort to support the mission of the Malaysian ambassador so that it would be a complete success. He also asked His Excellency Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalil to convey his greeting and best wishes to the chief of state of the Federation of Malaysia.

The ceremony proceeded in a cordial and warm atmosphere permeated with mutual understanding and friendship between Kampuchea and Malaysia.

CHINESE TROPICAL CROPS STUDY-RESEARCH DELEGATION ARRIVES

RE180246Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Jun 78 HK

[Text] At 1130 on 17 June 1978, the PRC's tropical crops study and research delegation led by Comrade (Liang Wen-hui), deputy director of the South China Institute of Tropical Crops Research, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane to pay a friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea at the invitation of the Kampuchean Committee for Agriculture.

Comrade Cheng An, chairman of the Committee for Industry, and many cadres from the Agriculture and Foreign Affairs ministries went to Pochentong Airport to welcome the delegation with profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship.

A number of members of the PRC Embassy to Democratic Kampuchea were also on hand to welcome the delegation.

Banquet Held

BK191131Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jun 78 BK

[Report on 17 June Banquet in Phnom Penh hosted by the Cambodian Committee for Agriculture for the visiting PRC tropical crops delegation, including speeches by representative of the Cambodian Committee for Agriculture (Savat) and leader of the PRC delegation (Liang Wen-hui)--read by announcer]

[Text] On the night of 17 June the Committee for Agriculture of Democratic Kampuchea hosted a cordial banquet at the Phnom Penh guest house to welcome the visiting PRC tropical crops delegation led by Comrade (Liang Wen-hui), deputy director of the South China Institute of Tropical Crops Research.

Attending this banquet on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Cheng An, chairman of the Committee for Industry, the comrade representing the Committee for Agriculture, and several cadres from the agriculture and foreign ministries. On the Chinese side were Comrade Ambassador Sun Hao, all members of the visiting delegation and several members of the PRC Embassy in Phnom Penh.

On this occasion, Comrade (Savat) representing the Committee for Agriculture, and Comrade (Liang Wen-hui), head of the PRC tropical crops delegation, made speeches.

The comrade representative of the Committee for Agriculture said: Firstly, we express on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the Committee for Agriculture of Democratic Kampuchea our most ardent welcome filled with profound feelings of revolutionary brotherhood to the members of the tropical crops delegation of the PRC who are now paying a revolutionary friendship visit to our Democratic Kampuchea.

You Chinese comrades have brought with you on this visit the profound feelings of revolutionary fraternal friendship and affection that our comrade-in-arms, the fraternal Chinese people, have for our Kampuchean people. You have also brought with you some good news about the successive great victories of the Chinese people in the offensive to carry on socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership of the CCP with Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as its enlightened leader.

After successfully concluding the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution with the smashing of the gang of four, the Chinese people have strengthened and intensified their unity and solidarity around the Central Committee of the CCP headed by Comrade Chairman Hua. They are holding high the great revolutionary banner of Comrade Chairman Mao and feverishly struggling to fulfill the tasks of the new era defined by the fifth NPC Congress in accordance with the line of the 11th CCP Congress.

The Chinese people are advancing with confidence on another Long March toward realizing the four modernizations to transform China into a powerful socialist country by the end of this century. As brothers and comrades-in-arms, we rejoice over the victories of the Chinese people just as if they were our own. We wish to express the most ardent revolutionary fraternal congratulations.

After recalling the victories scored by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and Kampuchean people under the correct leadership of the KCP in defending Democratic Kampuchea, carrying on the socialist revolution and building socialism, the comrade representing the Committee for Agriculture went on to say: The news of the victories scored by the fraternal Chinese people and your presence here strongly encourage our Kampuchean people in their efforts to fulfill their work in the new historic stage of their revolution. We wish you a nice stay in our country and complete success in your mission to strengthen and expand traditional revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, peoples and nations.

During your stay in our Democratic Kampuchea, you will learn personally about the feelings of great revolutionary fraternal friendship and the most profound affection that our Kampuchean people have for their brothers-in-arms, the fraternal Chinese people.

Comrade Delegation Leader (Liang Wen-hui) then made the following reply speech: Today, we arrived in Democratic Kampuchea--a beautiful and plentiful country--filled with feelings of profound friendship for the Kampuchean people. We were accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception by the Kampuchean comrades, and tonight the Kampuchean comrades are hosting this banquet for us. Just now Comrade (Savat) has made a speech full of warm feelings which has greatly moved us and made us very happy. For all of this, I would like to express wholehearted thanks on behalf of all the comrades in my research team.

We have come here to observe and study tropical crops in accordance with the 1977-1978 agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the PRC and Democratic Kampuchea.

Kampuchea is a tropical country and has great resources of tropical crops. The Kampuchean people have much experience in the production, cultivation, modification and application of these plants. We are very interested in learning from them.

Comrade Chairman Mao, our great leader, always taught us that all countries, be they big or small, have their strengths and weaknesses. We should exchange experience with one another and use the advantages to eliminate shortcomings so as to improve all parties concerned and, together, advance shoulder-to-shoulder.

Kampuchea has a long history and a glorious tradition of fighting against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The Kampuchean people persistently and unyieldingly struggled against external aggression and for the independence and freedom of their nation and finally achieved great victory.

Since liberation, the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of Comrade Secretary Pol Pot and the KCP, have made ceaseless efforts in defending national sovereignty, preventing subversion, carrying on socialist revolution and construction, and improving the people's livelihood. They have scored many great achievements and made numerous new experiments. We since ely rejoice over and admire all the victories and achievements made by the Kampuchean comrades.

The Chinese and Kampuchean peoples have forged bonds of profound revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity, sympathized with one another and supported each other in the protracted revolutionary struggle.

Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Chairman Hua, we are continuing our efforts to further strengthen and expand such revolutionary friendship and solidarity. People throughout China resolutely support the just struggle of the Kampuchean comrades to preserve their country's territorial integrity against external aggression and international subversive maneuvers, and wish the Kampuchean comrades more and greater victories.

We are confident the revolutionary friendship and solidarity between us will further consolidate and develop. We believe that, given the powerful support of Kampuchean comrades, our present research and study will be crowned with satisfactory success. We take this opportunity to express once again our sincere thanks to the Kampuchean comrades.

The banquet proceeded in a joyful, cordial atmosphere permeated with feelings of profound and warm revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity.

DEBATE CONTINUES IN U.S. CONGRESS ON NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION

BK210303Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK

[Text] According to a report from Washington on 17 June, the United States has once again shown its intention to ignore public opinion in the United States and the rest of the world which is demanding an end to the planned production of the neutron bomb. This has been shown by the U.S. Congress' refusing to accept a proposed amendment to the draft bill for approval of funds for the production of neutron bombs. This proposal was initially raised by Representative [name indistinct] and was supported by as many as (135) members of the House.

In response to the demand of the majority of the American people, many senators have attacked the plan to produce and use the neutron bomb. Senator [name indistinct] said that building and expanding the production of neutron bombs will only be a cause of war. However, such opposition to the plan will not make the United States change its arms race policy.

PRC CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK210240Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In response to an invitation from the LPDR Civil Aviation Department, a civil aviation delegation from the People's Republic of China, led by Chang Jui-ai, first deputy director of the Civil Aviation General Administration of the PRC, arrived in Vientiane yesterday evening for a friendly visit and talks on relations, exchanges, cooperation and mutual assistance in civil aviation between Laos and China.

On hand to receive the delegation at Wattai Airport were Phoun Khammounhuang, director of the Lao Civil Aviation Department, and many other high-ranking cadres of the department. Hsu Huang, PRC ambassador to Laos, and some embassy cadres also greeted the delegation at the airport.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MONGOLIA

BK170923Y Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 17 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Jun (KPL)--The delegation of the Lao Foreign Ministry led by Vice Minister Khamphai Boupha returned to Vientiane on June 15, concluding its week-long friendly visit to Mongolia.

The delegation was welcomed at Wattai Airport by senior Lao officials and [Mongolian Ambassador] M.P. Tserentsoodol.

During its stay in the People's Republic of Mongolia, the delegation was warmly received by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural. It also visited many enterprises and the Cultural Palace in Ulaanbaatar and Arakhangai Province.

Vice Minister Khamphai Boupha and Mongolian Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs G. Yondon held talks on problems of mutual concern. The two sides informed one another of the economic and cultural achievements in their respective countries and their contributions to the struggle for peace and security in Asia and elsewhere.

They also expressed their joy at the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the Lao-Mongolian joint communique of October 11, 1976 and voiced their determination to translate the communique into reality.

On this occasion, the two sides signed an agreement on exemption of transit visas between the two countries. They exalted at the success of this visit to Mongolia by the Lao Foreign Ministry delegation and laid important stress on constant meetings in accordance with the plan for cooperation between the two ministries.

The Lao delegation expressed its thanks to the party, state and Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Mongolia for their warm reception.

SOVIET-BUILT HOSPITAL DEDICATED IN VIENTIANE

BK170921Y Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 17 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Jun (KPL)--A ceremony to hand a Lao-Soviet friendship hospital built by the Soviet Union to the Lao side was held in Vientiane on June 15. At the ceremony on the Lao side were Sali Vongkhamsoo, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister at the premier's office, Souk Vongsak, minister of public health, and many ministers and vice ministers.

On the Soviet side were Ambassador Mitrofan Podolskiy and staff members of the embassy, and Soviet medical experts.

On behalf of the Lao and Soviet governments, Minister Souk Vongsak and Ambassador Mitrofan Podolskiy signed the record to hand the hospital over to the Lao side. Minister Souk Vongsak and Ambassador Mitrofan Podolskiy took the floor to express their joy at the fine manifestation of the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries.

The hospital was built in furtherance of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries signed in Moscow on April 22, 1976. It has important departments, 30 sickbeds and modern equipment.

TRAINING COURSE FOR ARMY OFFICERS BEGINS

BK160930Y Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 16 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 16 Jun (KPL)--The Kommadam Secondary Military School of the Lao People's Liberation Army in Vientiane on June 14 opened a course to train army officers for 1978.

At the inauguration of the course were Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy secretary of the army's Central Party Commission, minister at the premier's office, and chief of the General Staff of the LPLA, representatives of the General Staff and the General Political Department of the LPLA.

Speaking at the inauguration, Sisavat Keobounphan pointed out the important significance of the course which he said was aimed at raising the technical and tactical standard, commanding level and capacity for combat coordination among army services, and at gradually modernizing the LPLA. He called on teachers and students to do their utmost to record the best results in teaching and study.

UPPADIT DEPARTS FOR INDIA TO SIGN SEABED TREATIES

BK201511Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun and his party left Bangkok airport for India at 1800 today. Prior to his departure, the foreign minister gave a press interview in which he told newsmen he would sign two agreements in India on the delineation of seabed boundaries in the Andaman Sea between Thailand and India and between Thailand, India and Indonesia. He said the two agreements, which will be signed on 22 June, will prevent disputes should natural resources such as oil and natural gas be discovered in the Andaman Sea.

The foreign minister disclosed that he would also meet with Indian Government leaders such as the president, prime minister and foreign minister. He said he and the Indian foreign minister would discuss issues of common interest, international matters and economic and political problems between the two countries. He would make suggestions on the expansion of bilateral trade between Thailand, and India, as he thinks there are still many areas to be explored. Despite the current fishing industry cooperation between the private sectors of the two countries, the Thai foreign minister will encourage the Indian Government to invest in a joint fishing venture with Thailand.

He said that, while in India, he will ask the Indian Government to sell buffalo to Thailand for use in agriculture and for breeding, because the Indian buffaloes of the so-called (mula) breed can endure hard work and hot climate. He went on to say that it is hoped that the Indian Government will kindly consider this matter.

Asked if he would inform Indian leaders of the results of the recent ASEAN ministerial meeting, the foreign minister said he would if questioned, because India has shown its desire to hold consultations with ASEAN member countries. Such consultations have never been held, however, because ASEAN's permanent committee is still establishing regulations governing talks with developing countries. However, he noted, ASEAN has now established rules and regulations governing cooperation with developing countries.

20 June Arrival

For Delhi ISI reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun to India, see the 21 June and subsequent issues of the South Asia section of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA CONCLUDES VISIT

BK210200Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda concluded his 5-day visit to Thailand yesterday, 20 June.

During his visit here, the Japanese foreign minister held talks with the ministers of foreign affairs of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] after their 11th annual meeting at Phatthaya last week. The Japanese foreign minister confirmed his government's intention to give greater cooperation to the ASEAN.

After that meeting with the ASEAN foreign ministers, Mr Sonoda spent the rest of his time in Bangkok. He met with Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom and the foreign minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun. Discussions were focused on ways and means to solve the trade imbalance that exists between the two countries and also on bilateral economic cooperation.

At his press conference, which he gave the night before his departure, that would be Monday night, the Japanese foreign minister voiced the opinion that Thailand should encourage more exports and promote the use of more local raw materials for her own industries in order to increase exports. He voiced the belief that Japan will minimize tax barriers for some kinds of Thai products in order to encourage Thai exports to Japan.

Before leaving Thailand, the foreign minister of Japan was granted an audience by his majesty the king. He was also conferred with an honorary doctorate in political science by Chulalongkon University.

POST EDITORIAL QUESTIONS SONODA'S PRIORITIES ON AID

BK200304Y Bangkok POST in English 20 Jun 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Getting Priorities Straight"]

[Text] We appreciate the lofty ideal for "spiritual richness" expressed by our distinguished visitor, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda in a speech to Thai Government officials, diplomats and prominent businessmen. No one can fault him for placing the "highest priority" upon the achievement of "spiritual co-operation" between his country and the Southeast Asian countries. Nobody can blame him for considering such co-operation as more important than material relations. We may voice disappointment only at the risk of being called "materialistic" or "worldly."

It is possible that after receiving his honorary doctorate in political science, Mr Sonoda had sentiments which rose above the mundane and that he felt it below the dignity of the occasion to deal with yen and baht. However, the gathering and the Thai people--and, most probably, the peoples of the other ASEAN countries--would also have liked to have heard something about material co-operation.

Because of general criticism that Japan is not exerting itself in the fields of economic and financial co-operation, a demonstration of generosity in material matters would have been welcome--after due homage to the high goal of spiritual relations. In the developing countries of Southeast Asia, bodily needs are more urgent than spiritual needs. Only when hunger pangs are quieted can one turn to spiritual aims. Spiritual richness can hardly be found in the poverty and squalor of Asia's slums.

We hope that after his talks with the ASEAN foreign ministers and with Thailand's leaders and after his observation of the realities of the Southeast Asian situation, Mr Sonoda will reset his priorities, though not his aim of "spiritual richness." If he is to make the people of ASEAN "spiritual rich," he has first to help them get over their economic and financial problems.

NATION REVIEW WELCOMES SONODA VIEWS ON SECURITY

BK200324Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jun 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Japan Realizes Importance of Thai Security"]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda seems to have genuinely changed his mind about Thailand and fellow members of ASEAN--something that foreign leaders seldom do during a short visit. If we are correct in this assessment the meeting which Sonoda had with the foreign ministers of ASEAN and his talks with Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan must have been extremely frank on all sides concerned.

We base this assessment on the speech he delivered at the luncheon given by Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Hitomi and at which General Kriangsak was one of the guests. The speech, obviously prepared well in advance, was pedestrian and emphasized innocuous contacts between Thailand and Japan apart from the numerous generalities. The speech stressed cultural exchange, development of human resources and youth exchange.

What is apparent is that Sonoda himself seems to have been dissatisfied with the speech and so he added in the end that the security of Thailand is important to Japan for her to grow and prosper in peace. This is an insight that no Japanese leader, to our knowledge, seems to have acquired and if Sonoda can convince the authorities in Tokyo about this a major breakthrough will be achieved not only in Thai-Japanese relations but also in ASEAN-Japanese relations.

This is political perception of a high order and adds another dimension to Japan's foreign policy which up to now has been preoccupied primarily with the United States and then with Western Europe, China and the Soviet Union. Japan has been generously giving aid and soft loans to ASEAN countries and in fact is the biggest foreign investor in Thailand. But Japan never had, until now a political reason for taking a deep interest in this part of the world.

There has been a change in Japan's perspective for some months as the picture is changing not only in Southeast Asia but also in Africa and in super-power relations. Japan, as one of the world's richest nations, cannot afford to ignore them and the first trace of change was that she took steps to re-negotiate the peace and friendship treaty with China. It seems very clear now that Japan has understood that the treaty with China is necessary for the peace and stability of Asia and signing is likely to take place at an early date.

Japan can do very little about the security of Thailand since she herself is militarily weak because of the no-war constitution. But security must not be thought of only in military terms because one of the basic necessities of security is economic stability and development. In this way Japan can do a lot for Thailand and other countries in the region.

Sonoda has also promised something which is equally important. He has promised to exercise Japan's diplomatic good will to shore up the security of this region. This is extremely important since Tokyo has the ears of almost all world leaders. A real two-way communication in politics and economics has been opened and we are confident that both Bangkok and Tokyo will use it to maximum advantage.

OP WASURAT DISCUSSES TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN

BK201040Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK

[Recorded interview with Op Wasurat, chairman of the Board of Trade of Thailand, on results of the recent trade negotiations with Japan--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Do you think this year's negotiations with Japan have been more successful than last year's?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Japan is being criticized by all countries for taking advantage of them. Japan, therefore, has to assist developing countries. Many countries such as the United States have attacked Japan. Moreover, the yen currency is too strong, and this is making it more difficult for Japan to export its products. This is why Japan must devalue the yen this year. We have successfully urged Japan to buy 53 commodity items worth some 17 to 18 billion baht. Our exports to Japan this year can be as high as 20 billion baht.

[Question] Will our trade deficit be reduced?

[Answer] If we buy less, the deficit will decrease. We must not buy any unnecessary products from Japan. This depends on the cooperation of the people. For example, Thailand can produce more textile products than it requires for domestic consumption. Why should we import hundreds of million baht worth of these products every year?

[Question] Were the Japanese sincere during the negotiations? They often fail to keep their promises.

[Answer] I talked to the Japanese minister of commerce and industries. In order to prevent any misunderstanding between our two countries, he proposed that a committee be set up to examine every 3 months our exports to Japan.

OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON TRADE TALKS WITH CHINA

Foreign Trade Department Director

BK210939Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK

[Recorded interview with Chumphon Thammachari, director general of Foreign Trade Department, on trade talks between Thai and PRC delegations--date not given]

[Text] [Chumphon] The atmosphere at the meetings which were held in China was excellent because both sides exchanged views frankly. We have told them what we want to sell to them. The meetings went smoothly because the PRC officials complied strictly with the instructions given to them by the ministers concerned.

[Question] Were the agreements signed by the private sectors of the two countries?

[Answer] The chairman of Thailand's Board of Trade signed those agreements on behalf of the Thai side.

[Question] Who signed the agreements on behalf of China?

[Answer] The government-run corporations concerned, which are equivalent to our state enterprises. Each corporation handles imports of certain types of goods. Their names are very long.

[Question] How many agreements were signed?

[Answer] About three or four. Some of them cover many types of goods that they will purchase from us.

Commerce Minister

BK201220Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK

[Recorded 19 June interview with Commerce Minister Nam Phunwatthu on Thailand-PRC trade negotiations]

[Text] [Nam] We have agreed to sell 100,000 tons of corn and 10,000 tons of cassava starch to the PRC. In fact, the Chinese want to buy 20,000 tons of cassava starch, but we believe that the price of this product may increase in the future so we agreed to initially sell them only 10,000 tons. The sale of the additional 10,000 tons will be discussed with PRC officials and concluded before the end of this year.

The PRC will also buy 7 million gunny bags, 8,000 tons of green peas, 2,000 tons of black peas and 100 tons of tobacco from us. The PRC has never before bought black peas or tobacco from Thailand. We believe it might buy more black peas from us because they can be used to make good-quality bean sprout.

We have also agreed in principle to sell the PRC 50,000 tons of rubber. We did not sign a sales contract during the negotiations because the PRC Government has assigned its representative in Hong Kong to negotiate the price and delivery of this product. Therefore, we will send officials to Hong Kong to hold talks with the PRC representative there. The PRC will buy 50,000 tons of rubber from us yearly.

[Question] What is the total value of the products we will sell to the PRC this year?

[Answer] About 430 million baht, not including rubber.

[Question] Will Thailand buy oil from the PRC?

[Answer] We have agreed in principle to buy a certain amount of oil. The price and shipping procedures will be discussed in future negotiations in Bangkok. I have also asked them to buy our rice to help maintain its price if our production is more than the demand in foreign markets. They agreed.

[Question] How long will it take to deliver all these products to the PRC?

[Answer] It depends on the product. However, the PRC will receive all the products it has agreed to buy from us by the end of this year.

[Question] How were the prices for these products established?

[Answer] We used the current market prices. The PRC officials tried to bargain during the negotiations. However, I believe that we can sell some of the products at fairly good prices. Meanwhile, we will get rather low prices for certain products, such as tobacco, in order to open this new market for them.

[Question] Did the PRC agree to give any economic assistance to Thailand?

[Answer] I did not request any assistance from that country. I only asked them to buy our goods. They have assured me they will buy more from us in the future if they find the quality of our products satisfactory. I believe they will buy more corn from us because they are promoting animal husbandry. I also suggested they buy tapioca chips for the production of animal feed; they have never used tapioca chips for animal feed. We will send them about 10 tons of this product so they can experiment.

[Question] Do you think trade with the PRC will in turn stimulate domestic trade, particularly for our farmers?

[Answer] Yes, because China is a big country and can be a big consumer for us.

CONTENTS OF LAO PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER TO KRIANGSAK REPORTED

BK210905Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At 0900 today, Vanthong Saengmuang, LPDR ambassador to Thailand, called on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House and presented him with a letter from LPDR Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane. The LPDR prime minister, in his letter, sent his best regards to the Thai prime minister and expressed his determination to improve relations between the two countries.

Touching on the situation along the common border, the LPDR prime minister suggested that the two governments instruct their authorities to keep close surveillance on and suppress those who have ill intentions and try to create conflict between the authorities of the two countries.

The ambassador told the prime minister that since the protracted war ended in his country, the LPDR has been in a development process, especially, economic reconstruction on the basis of self-reliance. He also expressed his pleasure at the signing of the Thai-Lao agreements on bilateral trade and the transit of goods through Thai territory to Laos.

The Thai prime minister told the ambassador that Thailand sympathizes with Laos and is willing to cooperate with it in all fields, especially in trade and agriculture. He said that Thailand is ready to provide technical training in agriculture for Lao officials and will try to supply the goods which Laos needs. He added that the Thai Government wants all the agreements concluded with Laos to be really implemented.

Also present at the meeting was Gen Phon Thanaphum, secretary general of the prime minister.

MEKONG COMMITTEE TO MEET IN VIENTIANE 29 AUGUST

BK210733Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vietnam, Laos and Thailand will attend the third session of the interim Mekong committee in Vientiane from 29 August-1 September, while the fourth member, Cambodia, has yet to confirm whether or not it will participate, a committee spokesman has disclosed.

The 20-year old Mekong project, in which some 40 billion baht or \$2 billion has been invested in several projects to develop Southeast Asia's mother river, has been delayed in recent years by political turmoil in Indochina. The project has been responsible for the development of irrigation in Laos and several fishing and hydroelectric power ventures. However, several projects remained uncompleted.

USOM BUILDING EVACUATED AFTER BOMB THREAT

BK210846Y Bangkok WORLD in English 21 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Text] All employees of several firms working in the USOM [United States Operations Mission, now known as USAID] building on Soi Somprasong 3, off Phetchaburi Road were evacuated this morning when a bomb was reported placed on the third floor.

A man claiming to be a police officer phoned operator of the building Saiphan Sitthiprasert informing her that a bomb was hidden on the third floor. He asked the operator to inform Phayathai Police Station immediately after he got his message.

KYODO: NUMBER OF ETHNIC CHINESE RETURNEES LESS THAN EXPECTED

OW210527Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[By Hideki Ikeuchi, "KYODO correspondent now in Hanoi on a three-week visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government"]

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Jun (KYODO)--Chinese residents in Hanoi are living in peace and quiet amid growing tension between Vietnam and China over the issue of mass exodus of Chinese from Vietnam. The number of Chinese restaurants and stores in the heart of Hanoi being closed in preparation for the coming repatriation of Chinese is far less than expected.

Chinese passenger ships were scheduled to arrive in Haiphong and other Vietnamese ports Wednesday [21 June--as received] at the earliest to receive the Chinese repatriates.

Chinese here, however, are keeping a close watch on possible changes in the delicate Sino-Vietnamese diplomatic relations, although many have sent their family members home. Informed sources here said the total number of those ethnic Chinese wishing to return to their motherland would not be as many as expected.

The Hanoi government is puzzled by the Chinese Government's retaliatory measures, including a series of anti-Vietnam campaigns and cancellation of its economic aid to Hanoi. The Vietnamese, carrying the double burden of war damage and poor grain crops, have been hard hit by the cancellation of economic assistance. The leading daily NHAN DAN, official organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party, published Monday an editorial entitled "The Power of Vietnam," stepping up its criticisms of China.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Monday issued a note protesting against the Chinese decision to shut down the three Vietnamese consulates general in China.

AMBASSADOR TO PRC COMMENTS ON CLOSURE OF CONSULATES

OW210029Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Jun (KYODO)--The Vietnamese ambassador to Peking said Tuesday [20 Jun] night that Vietnam notified China on its willingness to allow China to establish consulates general in Ho Chi Minh City and other cities before China asked Vietnam to close its consulates general in three Chinese cities.

Nguyen Trong Vinh made this known in reply to questions by newsmen at a banquet held by China in honor of William R. Tolbert, visiting president of Liberia. His statement refuted speculations that Vietnam had agreed to the establishment of the Chinese consulates general as a result of China's request that it close its consulates general in Canton, Kunming and Nanning.

The ambassador criticized China for unilaterally seeking the closure of the consulates general despite the constructive proposal made by his country. The ambassador also said that the consulates general in Canton, Kunming and Nanning already have been closed and that the 10 staff members will start returning to Vietnam shortly.

Meanwhile, a Chinese Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday night that Vietnam's agreement to the establishment of the Chinese consulates general came after China asked the closure of the Vietnamese consulates general. His statement contrasted with that made by the Vietnamese ambassador.

Staff Departs 'This Week'

OW210031Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0019 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Jun (KYODO)--The staff members of the Vietnamese consulates general in Canton, Kunming and Nanning are expected to return to Vietnam late this week, according to information received here Tuesday.

China had asked Vietnam to close the consulates general in the three cities. The return of the staff members to Vietnam is believed being delayed due to time required to make preparations for the withdrawal and also because of plane and train schedules.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN COMMENTARIES ON PRC AID CUTOFF

'Construction Will Not Stop'

BK201320Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 June commentary: "Determined To Win on Two Fronts--Defending and Building the Fatherland"]

[Text] With the total victory of the great anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, our fatherland has entered a new revolutionary stage in which the entire independent and unified country is advancing toward socialism. Our armed forces and people, enthused by this, are making efforts to emulate in implementing the strategic slogan set forth by the party: "All for production, all for the building of socialism, and all for the prosperity and strength of the country and for the happiness of the people!"

Transforming revolutionary heroism in combat into revolutionary heroism in national construction and defense, our people's armed forces, actively participating in the "determined to win" emulation movement, have recorded many new achievements in carrying out their two great political tasks: building a standardized and modern army and standing ready to fight for national defense; and engaging in labor to develop the economy and build a prosperous and strong country. Our entire country has become a great worksite for building socialism amidst the vigorous enthusiasm to successfully carry out the resolution of the fourth party congress.

However, while our people are peacefully working to build a new life, new obstacles have appeared to attempt to check our progress. Over the past 3 years and more, the authorities in Phnom Penh, betraying the militant friendship between and the common interests of the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, have ordered their armed forces to turn their guns on our people. They have repeatedly encroached upon our national territory on the southwestern border and committed untold barbarous crimes against our people.

In conjunction with Kampuchea's acts of sabotage against Vietnam, the Chinese authorities have organized a campaign to force an exodus from Vietnam of Hoa people and Vietnamese of Chinese descent [ngowif vieets goocs hoa]; launched a propaganda drive to slanderously accuse our government of expelling and persecuting Chinese residents; and unilaterally cut aid to Vietnam and called home their experts en masse. They have also loudly threatened to take tough measures against our country. Obviously, these hostile acts are part of a premeditated scheme to contain and sabotage the socialist revolution in Vietnam, to prevent Vietnam from progressing on the path toward prosperity, strength, a civilized life and happiness, and to weaken and undermine Vietnam's great world prestige.

In the history of our people's revolutionary struggle, countless serious challenges have arisen, but no obstacle has been able to check the advance of the revolution. In the face of every difficulty and every fierce confrontation, our people have always been all the more united, determined and creative and have always emerged victorious. The Vietnamese revolution has constantly progressed, winning one victory after another and then total victory.

Today, following the great victory of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, our strength is greater than ever before. This is the strength of an entire independent and unified country and of the superior system of socialism, the strength of an independent, sovereign, correct and creative line, and the strength of a shining just cause. This strength is derived from a 4,000-year tradition of nation-building and defense and from Marxism-Leninism--the truth and intelligence of the era. This is the strength of genuine patriotism coupled with lofty proletarian internationalism--our own strength coupled with that of the three revolutionary currents.

Firmly grasping Marxism-Leninism and the just cause, fully equipped with both spiritual and material strength, upholding the spirit of self-reliance and enjoying strong sympathy from and the support of the whole of progressive mankind, our people will surely level all obstacles and overcome all difficulties to reach victory--successfully building socialism in our country.

Our People's Army is an heroic army which has been tested through various stages of struggle, replete with sacrifices and hardships, for national liberation. Each ordeal has provided an opportunity for us to become more experienced and battle-tested, and to grow both quantitatively and qualitatively. Today our people's armed forces are stronger than ever before. They constitute a standardized and modern regular army which is well organized and well trained and imbued with a high determination to fight and win, which is skilled in the superior art of people's warfare and which has recorded many glorious armed exploits--from Dien Bien Phu to the Ho Chi Minh campaign. Our armed forces include massive regional and self-defense militia forces which are well-trained, ever better equipped and highly combat experienced.

Our army is the core force of the people's war and the all-people national defense, the main force in the struggle to defend the socialist fatherland and a massive assault force on the labor front to develop the economy and make the country prosperous and strong. Under all circumstances of the revolutionary struggle and in all missions, we must always live up to the teaching of respected and beloved President Ho: "Our army--loyal to the party, devoted to the people and singlemindedly determined to fight and make sacrifices for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and socialism--will fulfill any mission, overcome any difficulty and defeat any enemy."

Upholding the "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" spirit, our people's armed forces are determined to constantly heighten vigilance; to stand ready to fight and fight well to firmly defend the territories, airspace and sea areas of the fatherland; and to readily defeat all the wars of aggression against our country, whatever their scale. We are determined to join the people's public security forces and the people in the various localities in satisfactorily maintaining political security and social order and in firmly defending our people's livelihood.

Combining national defense with national construction is a law governing the existence and development of our fatherland. While striving to satisfactorily carry out the task of maintaining combat readiness and fighting, we must always successfully discharge the task of engaging in productive labor to meet the set norms for economic construction so as to contribute to making the fatherland prosperous and strong and strengthening the nation's defense potentials.

Our country will surely reach prosperity, strength and a civilized life. Our people will surely have a bountiful and happy life. Our cause of socialist construction will surely progress with success. Our army and people are resolved to devote all their will, energy and talents to successfully achieving these lofty goals. No scheme or maneuver can check our advance. We will surely win!

Chou En-lai's 'Noble Ethics' Foresaken

OW210717Y Hanoi VNA in English 0654 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Jun (VNA)--"To support and assist Vietnam in reconstruction is a question of conscience and responsibility," says the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in a commentary today on China's allegation that Vietnam is "repaying services with ungrateful acts."

Through almost half a century of struggle for national independence and socialism, the peoples of Vietnam and China have constantly stood shoulder to shoulder and encouraged and assisted each other.

We shall never forget the profound feelings of the Chinese people who have wholeheartedly helped Vietnam. Replying to Vietnam's expression of thanks, the late Premier Chou En-lai said: "In the view of proletarian internationalists, international aid is always mutual. And this is exactly the case between our two countries. Furthermore, we should say that, first of all, it is you who have given us aid and it is Vietnam which has aided China. The Chinese people will never forget the contributions made by our Vietnamese comrades-in-arms, represented by President Ho Chi Minh, to the cause of the Chinese revolution in those hard and bitter years of Chinese revolution. The Chinese people are likewise well aware what powerful support and assistance the Vietnamese people's bloody war of resistance at the anti-U.S. front is to the Chinese people who are engaged in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Chinese people should be grateful to you. As for the Chinese people's support and assistance to your war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to your cause of socialist construction, it is our unshirkable proletarian internationalist duty and is simply what we should do." (Excerpts from Premier Chou En-lai's speech at a mass rally in Hanoi on March 6, 1971)

Recently, the Chinese authorities have swept away all these noble ethics. They wanted to square accounts with Vietnam by asking us if we remember how much the People's Republic of China has supplied to us as aid. They even declared that China's only mistake, if any, was to have given Vietnam too much. Are they then regarding assistance to revolutions in other countries not as an international obligation and a selfless act as they used to profess, but a conditional act which must serve their strategic aims?

Genuine revolutionaries and progressive mankind today regard support and assistance to Vietnam--a nation which cares not only for itself--in healing the wounds of war and rebuilding the country as a question of conscience and responsibility. Only the imperialists and the chieftains of reactionaries who are seeking to prevent and undermine Vietnam's national construction regard aid to Vietnam as a bargaining chip and an instrument of pressure. Ironically enough, the Chinese authorities' so-called "reluctant" decision to cut aid to Vietnam at a time when Vietnam is striving to overcome so many difficulties to heal the wounds of war fits the wicked designs of the imperialists, the enemy of the world revolution and peoples, to a tee.

While taking a series of acts that have seriously damaged Vietnam-China friendship, the Peking authorities have loudly accused Vietnam of unconstructive propaganda and loudly advised Vietnam to set great store by the fundamental interests and the friendship between the two peoples.

But let them answer this question: Throughout the years when the Kampuchean authorities, betraying comradeship-in-arms, incited national enmity and launched a war of aggression at the border with Vietnam has the Chinese Side done anything constructive? What they have done is to pour fuel on the fire and provide every assistance to those who are tormenting their own people and driving the latter to bring death and destruction to the Vietnamese people.

Does the Chinese side cultivate Sino-Vietnamese friendship by initiating the mass exodus of tens of thousands of Hoa and Chinese-born Vietnamese who are living peacefully in the great community of the Vietnamese people, and then charging Vietnam with "ostracising and persecuting Chinese residents" and launching a frantic campaign of provocation to sow hatred for Vietnam among the Chinese people?

Has the Chinese side taken any constructive initiative except to stubbornly refuse to discuss Vietnam's proposal for talks to solve the differences between the two countries and even to solve the concrete question of the Hoa people?

Moreover, the decision to cut almost all aid to Vietnam and the intensification of the slander campaign against Vietnam are coupled with veiled threats--such as claiming that China has taken only the first step in retaliation--and lend credibility to the idea that China is deliberately escalating its anti-Vietnam policy, provoking difficulties and obstacles to Vietnam's peaceful construction and undermining the traditional solidarity and friendship between the two countries. Western opinion itself has pointed to the real intentions of China in this connection. The French news agency AFP remarked on June 2: "China's unprecedentedly large-scale propaganda offensive centering on the 'persecuted Chinese residents' of Vietnam virtually places Hanoi among Peking's enemies."

To live in peace and friendship is a principle in our relations with all countries. We hope that all countries will live in peace and friendship with us and respect us. We will always observe this principle with firm confidence in the strength of justice and our own strength. Anyone who schemes to slander and oppose us, use pressure against us, block our advance and undermine our construction efforts cannot avoid isolation before public opinion and can only meet failure.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCERNED OVER OWN ETHNIC CHINESE STATUS

BK201400Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK

[Text] According to U.S. sources in Jakarta, at a meeting of the Indonesian parliament's security, home affairs and foreign affairs commissions on 8 June, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja stressed that the issue of Chinese residents in that country was the main obstacle to the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and China. He revealed that almost none of the 3.5 million Hoa people in Indonesia have a clear status and expressed the concern that difficulties over the Hoa people issue may arise in Indonesia as they have in Vietnam.

FURTHER FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR SRV STANDS ON CHINA, CAMBODIA

Mexican, French Papers

OW200313Y Hanoi VNA in English 0300 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Jun (VNA)--The Mexican paper UNO MAS UNO on June 12 editorially said that China has changed its political stand to such an extent that it agrees with the worst forces and is doing harm to mankind.

The Chinese leaders are carrying out a policy which is departing more and more from the principles of socialism. In fact, there can be no other way to explain China's support for the dictatorial regime in Chile, the Mobutu regime in Zaire, as well as the abnormal unanimity between China and the apartheid in South Africa and its criticisms of Cuba at a time when the United States is intensifying its propaganda campaign against this country.

The editorial pointed out that China which has encouraged Kampuchea to provoke a conflict with Vietnam has now waged a direct campaign against the latter under the plea that the "Hoa in Vietnam are expelled."

The paper stressed: China's increased relations with the United States, Western Europe and reactionary regimes has alienated this country more and more from the democratic and progressive forces in the world.

The French paper L'HUMANITE on June 17 carried an article by its correspondent in Hanoi who together with other foreign pressmen witnessed the Hoa people's departure from Vietnam through Dong Dang railway station and friendship gate on June 15.

Interviewed by this correspondent, Mr. Phong Trung Hung, 43, member of the tailoring cooperative in Thanh Hoa, said: "No, we have not met any difficulty. We are not ostracized and expelled by anyone". A Hoa silversmith said: "We bear no grudge against the Vietnamese people because we have earned our living in Vietnam for a long time."

The French correspondent remarked: "Mr. Hung's calmness contrasts with China's propaganda. The Hoa people patiently waited to cross the border without any sign of anxiety on their faces. The Vietnamese organizations have made every effort to maintain the friendship between the two countries. Just to see the emotion of the vice chairman of the people's committee of Lang Son town when he spoke of the militant solidarity between the two countries suffices to prove it."

Tanzanian, Syrian, Libyan Officials

OW201545Y Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Jun (VNA)--The general secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Tanzania told Vietnamese Ambassador Do Hang on June 15: "We support the correct stand of Vietnam that all conflicts should be settled through negotiations in a friendly spirit and a fair and reasonable way."

He also said that the Tanzanian Government is greatly concerned about the tension in the relations between Vietnam and China, and between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Muhammad Ali al-Halabi, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, said on June 10 to Vietnamese Ambassador Long Thuan Phuoc: "It is regrettable that the two friendly countries of Vietnam and China which have united together and fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy now have differences. We hope that the two countries will soon settle this dispute through negotiations in a friendly and fraternal spirit."

Ibrahim Gerbi, representative of the Foreign Ministry of Libya, affirmed on June 13 at a meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Van Sao that concerning the Vietnam-Kampuchea conflict. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has called on both sides to settle the dispute through negotiations in the spirit of friendship and equality. But Kampuchea has not replied.

On the Hoa people affair he said the Government of Libya fully supports the statement of June 5 of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which proposes settlement of the dispute through negotiations on the principles of equality, and mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty.

Under the title "Solidarity With Vietnam Now Is No Less Important," the Swedish paper *NORSKENS FLAMMEN* carried a declaration of the chairman of the Swedish committee for Vietnam.

The declaration stressed that the more serious the situation is, the stronger the Swedish committee for Vietnam must step up its propaganda in solidarity with the Indochinese peoples. This will contribute to the peaceful settlement of the Vietnam-Kampuchea conflict, and stimulate public opinion to urge for more state aid and emergency aid to Vietnam and Laos.

At a press conference on June 16, Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Japan said: "Events in Asia are hurting the image of socialism. Such a state of things does not conform to the socialist as is conceived by everybody. This question should not be settled by violence or threats, but through negotiations."

NHAN DAN ON ETHNIC CHINESE ROLE IN SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION

OW201535Y Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Jun (VNA)--China's charge that Vietnam "ostracises and persecutes" Hoa people is aimed at throwing a life-belt to Vietnamese capitalists of Chinese stock and saving hooligans and gangsters who have been trying to flee, writes Nguyen Vo Danh, deputy director of the Commission for Socialist Transformation in Ho Chi Minh City, in an article published by the *NHAN DAN* daily today. Excerpts from the article:

In the Soviet Union, China, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and other countries, the need has arisen to abolish the capitalist class by measures suited to conditions in each country. The "five-anti" campaign conducted in China years ago was both a goal and a measure to abolish capitalist commerce in the People's Republic of China.

The transformation of capitalist industry and trade in Vietnam is designed to abolish the capitalist class and the capitalist mode of production which still continues and harms the national economy.

With regard to the capitalists as individuals, their technical knowhow and their experiences in production and management, have been made use of. They are encouraged to contribute capital, materials and equipment to production, and through transformation, the capitalists will become a new type of people--working people who help produce material wealth for society, thus serving national construction and improving the people's living standards.

With regard to commodities and the trading means of capitalists, the state will purchase them at cost price plus 10 percent. Capitalists' children are allowed to go to school and enjoy the same rights as children of workers, peasants and other working people.

There is no racial or religious discrimination in the transformation policy. If they are capitalists, they are exploiters, and all of them, whether they are ethnic Vietnamese or of Chinese descent, are subject to revolutionary transformation.

It is therefore preposterous for the spokesman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the China State Council to speak of an "anti-Chinese" campaign in Vietnam in general and in Ho Chi Minh City in particular. He loudly claimed that the Hoa were being "victimised, persecuted and expelled."

What category of Hoa was the said spokesman referring to? Did he mean the hundreds of thousands of Hoa families who joined the Vietnamese working people in demanding that the capitalists (both Viet and Hoa) turn in an honest inventory of the goods they were storing, that they refrain from scattering their property and that they do not shy away from transformation? Presumably not.

Was he speaking about the awakened Hoa capitalists who are taking part in building the Thong Nhat (reunification) agricultural engineering works of the Dong Tien vegetable farm? Not this, either.

Or was he referring to the thousands of Chinese residents in Kampuchea who, expelled by the Phnom Penh authorities, fled to Vietnam where they are protected and assisted by the Vietnamese people? Certainly not this either.

Rather, he meant the thousands of capitalist families, subject to transformation and who were being encouraged to switch to production activities. He presumably was speaking about the capitalists who refused transformation and fled abroad illegally, about the hoodlums and gangsters, the secret agents and the CIA hirelings who were being hunted and denounced by the people. These are the Hoa who the said Chinese spokesman claimed were being "ostracised, robbed and expelled."

As a matter of fact, Chinese authorities want us to leave the rich Hoa capitalists free to pour their enormous heaps of goods onto the market, to go ahead with speculation and hoarding, to disturb our national economy, to block our socialist transformation and to check our country's advance, so that they can easily carry out their wicked schemes in Vietnam, Indochina and Southeast Asia. The Chinese authorities' moves are not designed to benefit the Hoa residing in Vietnam, including the abovesaid capitalists, hoodlums and gangsters. These people are just pawns on the Chinese authorities' chess board.

We always bear in mind the close friendship and militant solidarity between Vietnam and China, but cannot help undertaking socialist transformation among Hoa capitalists, who are part of the capitalist class in Vietnam. Neither can we let anyone use any sign-board to carry out dark schemes against our country and our people. We treasure the friendship between the Hoa capitalists to continue piling up fortunes from the sweat of the working people of an independent and sovereign country on its way to socialism. [sentence as received]

MORE 'CAPITALISTS' TRANSFERRED TO PROVINCE IN 'LAST FEW DAYS'

OM210301Y Hanoi VNA in English 0255 OMT 21 Jun 78 OM

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Jun (VNA)--Groundwork has been completed in five of the 18 precincts and districts of Ho Chi Minh City for the transfer of capitalists to the productive sector.

Over the past few days, hundreds of capitalist families have left for the provinces. More than 400 families in the 6th Precinct have left for Hau Giang, Kien Giang and Minh Hai provinces, or for their native villages.

The administration in Tan Binh precinct, in cooperation with Vung Thiem district, Cuu Long, has equipped a copra processing factory to help former capitalists quickly shift to production.

HANOI CAMBODIAN SERVICE SCORES POL POT-LENG SARY 'CLIQUE' FOR 'GENOCIDE'

U.S. Reaction Reported

HK210910Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK

[Text] NHAN DAN, in a 20 June article entitled "Put an End to Genocide in Kampuchea," says an hour-long film shot in Kampuchea by Yugoslav cameramen on the situation in that country was shown on U.S. television under the title "The Call for an End to the Genocide in Kampuchea."

On the morning and evening of 18 June the Voice of America, commenting on this film, said Phnom Penh has been empty and quiet and that people are being forced to work in ricefields. Wives have been separated from their husbands and parents from their children. All marriages are decided by the authorities; men and women are not free to choose their spouses.

What deeply moved the television viewers were the social changes described by the narrator. The monetary system and salaries have been abolished. All shops and marketplaces have been shut down. Postal and other services are nonexistent. Each person is allotted only one bowl of rice per day to be mixed with clear soup. Suspects are summarily executed.

According to the Voice of America, after viewing the film, (Leo John), president of the U.S. international relief organization [angkar sanganak antarakheat] and chairman of the committee of U.S. citizens concerned about Indochina [kanak kammakar pol rath amerik del yok chet tuk dak daol endochen], said the atrocities against the Kampuchean people can be compared to the massacre of the Jews by the Hitler fascists during World War II.

U.S. Senator Robert Dole said the present Kampuchean authorities are the most ferocious and inhumane in the world. They are even worse than the Hitler fascists.

Australian Writer Anthony Paul wrote a book entitled "The Murder of a Gentle Land" on the current situation in Kampuchea. In this book, the author said that formerly when one talked about genocide, one meant the massacre of one nation's people by those of another nation. But now we have the strange case of Kampuchean--the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary nation-selling clique--committing genocide against their own people. Paul says the Kampuchean authorities have so far killed half [as heard] of the Kampuchean population. At least 2 million Kampuchean people have died as a result of the Kampuchean authorities' policy of enslavement, execution and forced labor.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is both ambitious and ignorant. This clique is the most ferocious murderer in the history of mankind. Who then are the people who have ordered this clique to stain their hands with the blood of the Kampuchean people? [words indistinct] their hands are also stained with the blood of the Hoa and Vietnamese people in Kampuchea.

The whole world now knows full well that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is just a cheap and blind instrument of the bitterest enemy of peace and mankind; that is why it has dared to savagely kill its own people.

According to the Voice of America, a demonstration was held in front of the U.S. Capitol. The demonstrators appealed to world public opinion to be more aware of events threatening mankind, including the bloodbath which the murderous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is perpetrating under foreign orders and which has brought great sorrow to Kampuchea.

The Voice of America reported that the demonstrators carried banners bearing the following slogans: "The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's crimes violate every chapter of the UN declaration on human rights" "Let us put a stop to genocide in Kampuchea!" "This is a special type of genocide!" "Let us stop the genocide perpetrated by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique!" "Let us stop this painful and horrible national suicide!" "Mankind's conscience has been awakened!" "It is certain that the Kampuchean people will never submit!" "The people are everlasting, the people are immortal!"

'Foreign Country' Ordered Massacres

BK210753Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Genocidal Crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Clique"]

[Text] The entire Kampuchean nation is now facing genocide, and those criminally responsible are the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang, who have never concealed their ambition. They have openly declared that Kampuchea needs only 1.5 million people to build a new society-- which means the clique has already executed several million Kampuchean people, thus inflicting large-scale, systematic, ferocious and barbaric genocide upon the Kampuchean people.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, after taking over Phnom Penh, turned their guns on the Kampuchean people and killed all the army officers and soldiers of the former regime and their families. Intellectuals, such as doctors, schoolteachers and technicians, were all condemned to death. The clique also drove city dwellers into the countryside. During this sorrowful period, large numbers of old people, women and children perished.

The entire Kampuchean nation has now been reduced to slavery by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which has destroyed all family ties by forcing men, women and children to live in separate groups. All the people have been forced to toil from dawn to dusk on a diet of a handful of cooked rice and a bowl of clear rice soup. The aged and the infirm, who are unable to endure the hard labor, and the Buddhist monks who have always been dependent on others for food, have been clubbed to death, while corpses have remained unburied to serve as a reminder and warning for others.

In Kampuchea, a former island of peace, a pleasant and gentle land, no one smiles today. Now the land is soaked with tears and blood. Only Pol Pot and his colleagues smile in their grandeur.

At the order of a foreign country, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary have murdered the Kampuchean people, ravaged Kampuchean territory and destroyed Kampuchea's revolutionary gains. Their hands are stained with the blood of millions of Kampuchean people and with that of the Vietnamese and Chinese residents in Kampuchea.

Those who have given these orders are being exposed and condemned by the whole of mankind. The world is fully aware that the conflict which the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has created with the SRV, the forcing of Hoa people to return to their country, the cutting off of aid to SRV and the closing of Vietnamese consulates are designed for one purpose and one purpose alone.

The crimes committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique are even more ferocious and disgusting than those of the Hitlerite clique. Mankind has condemned Hitler and his clique, and now it is attempting to stay the bloodstained hands of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. The brave Kampuchean people are outraged. Comrades, the whole of progressive mankind is on your side!

IMPERIALIST-REACTIONARY POLICIES THREATEN THIRD WORLD NATIONS

BK210508Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Jun 78 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 June commentary: "No Reactionary Force Can Check the Great Current"]

[Text] During the past year or so, the U.S. imperialists have hastily staged a series of unprecedentedly bustling diplomatic activities aimed at the Third World. In addition to Mrs Carter's tour of Latin America as the President's special envoy and those of Vice President Mondale and White House Security Adviser Brzezinski to the countries of Southeast and northeast Asia, the U.S. leader personally conducted an intensive campaign to visit 11 countries, most of them developing countries, in nearly all regions, namely Latin America, the Middle East, Asia and even Africa, where a U.S. president had never before visited.

Wherever they go, the U.S. leaders always appear under the cloak of a knight brandishing the two banners of human rights and national independence and claim to be the good friend of all nations. Everyone can see that these are not normal diplomatic tours but are skillfully contrived activities.

For 60 years now, especially during the past 10 years, mankind has witnessed the vigorous development of the three revolutionary currents of the era, which have come together in the rising movement for national liberation through which not only many countries have gained their independence but also some others, upholding the two banners of national independence and socialism, have gloriously defeated the imperialists and become the vanguard combatants of the current world revolutionary movement.

The victory of the revolution demonstrates a major law: A small nation resolved to struggle along a correct political line and with strong international support, can always defeat its cruel enemies and win final and total victory. The vigorous development of the national liberation movement, especially since the Vietnam event, frightens the imperialists and other reactionary forces. The sharp tremor in their courtyard may lead to imperialism's total collapse, frustrating all of their enslaving, expansionist schemes.

U.S. politicians have had to openly admit the dangerous threat which the present national liberation movement poses to the survival of imperialism. American Security Adviser Brzezinski confessed: Our present era is characterized by unprecedented political awareness on a global scale. The appearance of independent countries has become a political reality, and the United States Organization, initially founded with 50 member countries, now has 150 members. This means that the Third World has become a political force to be reckoned with in international relations. In the future, developing countries will play an even more important role, not only because they hold vital strategic resources and sources of raw materials and fuel, but also because larger numbers of mankind will live there.

The attitude that every reactionary force of every era is compelled to adopt toward the appearance of new factors in history is to resort to every possible means to nip these factors in the bud. When these factors become a reality and an irreversible trend, it will turn to courting, attracting and gradually directing them into an orbit from which it can benefit the most.

Imperialist and reactionary forces advocate that they must actively contribute to shaping the national liberation movement by a new foreign policy. Changes in the Third World must be skillfully guided toward our direction--Brzezinski.

Imperialism is particularly sensitive to the appearance of misguided nationalistic lines. Loving and taking pride in one's nation and striving to make one's country independent, free, prosperous and powerful are beautiful feelings, a legitimate aspiration and an important motive force to promote the revolutionary movement in all nations. However, this legitimate aspiration will no longer be justified and will become dangerous if it is pushed to the extreme and only takes into account the interests of one's own nation to the detriment of others, places one's national interests above those of other nations and seeks ways to weaken, sabotage and invade other nations for the sake of selfish national interests.

The imperialist and international reactionary forces are striving to exploit, instigate and foster this danger. They aim at the most vulnerable points, such as the problems of borders and national resources and, in general, problems between countries left behind by history, to carry out their cruel plots.

By reviewing the situation in the recent past, we can see that the world imperialist and reactionary forces have carried out a series of extremely subversive activities to poison the national liberation movement through chauvinism. They have instigated the tribal groups of various countries to fight against one another in order to sabotage the internal unity of those countries. They have incited countries to engage in military conflicts and border wars against others in order to weaken them. They have created reactionary alliances in each area and gathered rightist-leaning countries together in order to implement their reactionary policy, spearheading their attack at the genuinely revolutionary countries so as to restrain, confine and weaken them, and even to advance toward overthrowing the progressive revolutionary administration of those countries. They have organized groups of mercenaries and regional allied forces and sent them to those countries where native reactionary forces cannot cope with the revolutionary movement so as to help the latter achieve their role of regional gendarme.

Most dangerously, they foster and encourage national chauvinism, making certain countries which escaped from imperialist slavery not long ago nurture expansionist ambitions and attempt to impose hegemonism on other countries. That the Kampuchean authorities have sent their troops on cross-border invasion attacks against Vietnam, that troops of the so-called inter-African force have been sent to Zaire and that the South African and Israeli reactionaries are actually acting as regional gendarmes are irrefutable testimonies to the fact that imperialism and the reactionary forces are striving to stir up a noxious miasma reeking of national chauvinism to sabotage the national independence and sovereignty of various nations.

Carrying out this scheme, imperialism is intensively applying its traditional "divide to rule" policy to the new conditions, creating opposition forces to neutralize their strength and introducing Trojan horses into the national liberation movement to weaken this epochal revolutionary current. By such actions, it has kept itself behind the scenes and has in many instances offered its services as a mediator or a go-between for reconciliation in order to deceive public opinion and have a chance to fish in troubled waters.

The ultimate target of the national liberation revolution is socialism, the goal and hope of all nations. Socialist countries serve as a prop for the national liberation movement. Imperialism and reactionary forces, in order to weaken nations, seek to draw the national liberation movement away from the orbit of socialism.

In view of this, one of their big schemes is to make the nationalist countries keep away from and even worse, oppose the socialist countries. It is no coincidence that in recent years they have repeatedly flourished their shopworn banner for the defense of human rights to slanderously charge that the socialist countries are man's hell, that proletariandictatorship is a system of despotism, that life in the socialist countries is devoid of freedom and hard, and so forth. All such distorted allegations are aimed at creating the impression that socialism is no bed of roses in the newly liberated nations, which are at the crossroads. By this maneuver, they seek first of all to make the bourgeois intellectuals and statesmen--the leading force in a number of nationalist countries--shy away from the socialist path and lead their nation onto the path of dependence on imperialism.

Imperialism and reactionary forces also strive to distort and slander the correct foreign policy of the socialist countries and their support and assistance for the national liberation movement. They falsely charge the socialist countries with nurturing colonialist designs, aggression and hegemonism--meaning that these countries are very bad and even worse than imperialism.

The imperialists are well aware of the fact that in the present era nationalist states have a choice of only two paths, either socialism or capitalism, and there is essentially no third path. For this reason, once they have played into the hands of reactionary forces and have become separated from the socialist countries, nationalistic states will eventually be driven into the capitalist orbit. Moreover, to promote such a change, imperialism holds out very attractive bait.

The so-called new U.S. foreign policy as described by Brzezinski advocates that all differing ideologies can be accepted, which means that the imperialists are ready to open their arms, cooperate with, give aid to and help nationalistic countries--including those which are anti-imperialist in some respects--providing that these countries renounce the socialist path. Whenever a country is separated from and opposed to socialist countries, the imperialist and reactionary forces will immediately jump in with their bait of economic and military aid and transform that country into their tool.

Everyone knows that the neutral and nonaligned trend among nationalist countries is positive and wholesome, and in substance is not allied to the imperialist forces of aggression. It is meant to maintain the independence and sovereignty of those countries which are not a part of any military bloc established by the imperialists. This trend constitutes a broad movement of the era which the imperialist and reactionary forces cannot resist. Therefore, they seek ways to court the nationalist nations by ostentatiously claiming support for the neutral nonaligned movement. In fact, they want to separate these countries from the socialist countries, the genuine revolutionary forces of the world and their natural ally--the socialist system. And when such neutral countries are in effect isolated, they become sacrificial lambs and prey for the imperialist and reactionary wolves.

It can be further said that such neutrality is nominal and amounts to an alliance with the imperialists and reactionaries in a plot to gather forces against the socialist countries. By carrying out this plot, the imperialists aim to achieve their goals of restraining, checking, undermining and weakening the national liberation movements, and first of all, to annihilate those factors in the movement which are the most positively anti-imperialist forces and which display the most positive trend of an advance toward socialism.

The imperialist and reactionary forces do not consider political and diplomatic activities to be essential in the implementation of their insidious plots. Their policy is always based on force. However, in the present situation, faced with the vigorous development of the world revolutionary movement, the imperialists cannot act alone as an international gendarme but must use the strength of the community of various Free World countries.

Brzezinski clearly said that in future the imperialists would do their utmost to avoid the path of subversive intervention in the internal affairs of nationalistic countries in too direct and open a manner, but must take a circuitous and indirect path through several intermediary links and through the hands of different reactionary forces and diversified alliance blocs, depending on the political situation in each area. By doing so, the archimperialist clique thinks that it cannot only conceal its aggressive face but also rally the reactionary forces to spearhead their attack on the socialist countries and the national liberation movement.

Nevertheless, the path of regaining total independence and advancing toward socialism taken by various nations is an essential trend and an irrevocable law. After the victory of the October Revolution 60 years ago, Lenin asserted: The national democratic capitalist revolution and the national democratic revolution are in line with the trend of the era and have become different components of the proletarian revolution. For the oppressed nations, there can be no other rescue than the path in line with the law of history which implies that national liberation must lead to class liberation and to socialism. It is crystal clear that in the future the decisive battles of the revolution--the movement of large numbers of the world's peoples which is primarily aimed at liberating nations--will turn against capitalism and imperialism.

The development of the world situation over the past score of years has provided the peoples of nationalist countries with many concrete examples. The national bourgeois path, seemingly a likely upward road for many nations in the wake of World War II, clearly proves to be an anachronism after it has been reexamined and retested by facts. Many countries which have won political independence have failed to lead the revolution for national liberation to complete victory. In these countries, the laboring people are not truly liberated from all oppression and exploitation and their countries have not been able to abolish the imperialist ties and dependence.

Meanwhile, another very obvious fact presents itself before many nations: A number of countries are resolved to throw away the national bourgeois banner and hold high the national proletarian banner in order to advance. This is a path of closely associating national independence with socialism and the national strength with the strength of the era. It is a path of national liberation, a path of liberating the laboring people and resolutely advancing to socialism.

Vietnam is very proud of being among these vanguard countries and the victory and path of advance of Vietnam have been and are a strong encouragement for many nations. Because the peoples of many countries now possess sufficient facts to help them thoroughly understand the correct Marxist-Leninist theories, they cannot easily be fooled by the imperialists and reactionaries. Who are the aggressors, who advocates hegemonism, who are the colonialists and who is friend and who is foe is clearly known to them through facts and actions, not through deceitful words or through aid-giving bait.

From this they have drawn the following lesson: In order to achieve national liberation, they must resolutely struggle against imperialism and the international reactionaries, unite with the socialist countries and progressive forces and uphold an independent, sovereign and self-strengthening spirit. This is why in this resolute revolutionary struggle, although there are inevitably some elements who have deserted and who are degenerate, betraying and hesitating, the general trend of the national liberation movement is becoming increasingly thorough. It has a strong mass character and is related ever more closely to socialism while staying away from bourgeois nationalism and other reformist and compromising tendencies.

The world is witnessing the awakening and uprising which is taking place in the African Continent with a force that has surprised many people, because the African Continent has long been considered as being on the sidelines of the development of history.

Under the leadership of a resolute and correct line, from the outset the revolutionary movement in this continent has reflected a close association between national independence and socialism and has had a violent character. Many countries such as Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia are steadily advancing along the path of completely liquidating all colonialist and imperialist ties. Clearly, the vicious tricks of imperialism and reactionary forces cannot prevent the advance of any nation.

The fact that national independence is closely related to socialism is an irreversible truth. In the post-Vietnam era, many new facts have emerged, testifying to the truth that imperialism, which is in its downward trend, has inevitably displayed weaknesses and shortcomings all the entire length of its chain, and that the national liberation movement is confronted with great opportunities for winning decisive victory.

The victories of Vietnam and many other countries prove that against this historic backdrop, the following truth can certainly become a reality in many places: A people who have a stalwart revolutionary organization and a correct line, who hold high the twin banners of national independence and socialism, who are good at organizing and mobilizing forces, who take the initiative in creating opportunities and who know how to seize these opportunities, will certainly be able to win victories.

ARMY GENERAL DISCUSSES TRAINING, ROLE OF QUYET THANG CORPS

BK181200Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 11 Jun 78 BK

["Excerpts" of article by Maj Gen Hoang Minh Thi carried in TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, June 1978 issue, dealing with "the training of new socialist men, outstanding revolutionary soldiers, stalwart defenders of the fatherland and good socialist workers" in the Quyet Thang Corps]

[Text] The Quyet Thang Corps has made and is making efforts to carry out its duty to serve as a large school of the army as outlined in its assigned functions and duties. In the early days after the corps' founding, when the anti-U.S. resistance of our people was proceeding toward decisive victories, all of its cadres and combatants were already gearing their activities in a concentrated and uniform manner to the slogan "the entire corps is a training school." It can be said that the concept of the corps being a training school for its personnel at that time was the first concept of a large school; that large school was actually a miniature of today's large school of the corps.

At that time, the corps training school had the sole task of instilling in all corps cadres and combatants ardent patriotism, deep hatred for the enemy, a persistent fighting spirit, a high sense of organization and discipline, a good knowledge of military tactics and techniques, the readiness to sacrifice themselves for the cause of liberating the south, defending the north and reunifying the fatherland, and the determination to standardize and modernize the corps to give it great fighting, offensive and mobility potentials and prepare it to receive and outstandingly fulfill any mission assigned by higher echelons. The biggest achievement of that training school was that the corps successfully covered a distance of almost 2,000 km at lightning speed to reach the battlefield and, with its combat strength derived from the coordination among the various armed branches, accurately struck at its targets on schedule, thus fulfilling its mission in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign and contributing the liberation of Saigon-Gia Dinh and the rest of the south.

Through decades of struggle under the party's leadership, the various units of the corps have fostered and trained many cadres and combatants who are absolutely loyal to the party, the country and the people and who fight in a very valiant and creative manner.

Even on the eve of total victory, our cadres and combatants were still ready to sacrifice themselves for the success of their missions. A typical example of this is Hero (Hoang Tho Mao), commander of a tank company.

Entering the new stage, under the light of the resolution of the fourth national congress of party delegates and other resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Party Committee, the Quyet Thang Corps, along with other units of the entire army, has made and is making efforts to forge ahead vigorously on the new front and fulfill new tasks involving very exacting requirements and demanding new, great capabilities, with the integrated strength of the entire army and independent, unified and socialist Vietnam.

As a mobile regular army corps, the Quyet Thang Corps always firmly grasps its main duty of standing ready to move and fight on any battlefield of the country and to join the entire army and people to defeat any enemy at any time and under any circumstance. At the same time, the corps actively carried out its duty of building the economy with appropriate methods to insure that it can simultaneously maintain a high level of combat readiness and achieve the norms for economic construction assigned by the state.

To standardize and modernize the corps and to train its personnel into new socialist men, it is necessary to fully understand the role of the fourth party congress in building a new type of men; and this task can only be successfully carried out on the basis of the implementation of the corps' political tasks. Only through our practical efforts to outstandingly fulfill our own tasks will we be able to successfully build the corps and insure that its cadres and combatants make constant progress. This is the way to raise the issue and also a basic viewpoint of the corps concerning its role as a large school to train new men in our army.

National construction must go together with national defense. This is a life-and-death requirement and a law governing the survival and development of our nation. All our party, government and people always act in accordance with this law, though in different ways as required by their particular functions and duties. Charged with different social and political functions, every organization or unit has its own specific duties.

Our entire army is simultaneously carrying out the primary duty of standing ready to fight and defend the fatherland and the very important duty of developing the economy and building the country. Nevertheless, some units of the army are charged with the duty of standing ready to fight and defend the country and at the same time, with the duty of developing the economy with certain specific requirements; whereas others are charged with the key duty of engaging in productive labor to develop the economy and at the same time, with the duty of standing combat ready with other appropriate requirements.

On the basis of thoroughly understanding the duties of the whole country and the entire army, each element or unit must fulfill its key duty and, at the same time, fulfill its other duties. New socialist men trained in each element or unit must all bear the common characteristics of the new type of socialist Vietnamese as specified in the resolution of the fourth party congress and, at the same time, must have particular characteristics which enable them to fulfill their specific functions and duties.

To fulfill its key duty of standing ready to fight and defend the country, the Quyet Thang Corps must first of all train good cadres and combatants to have a persistent fighting spirit, the determination to fight and win, a high sense of organization and discipline and good knowledge of military tactics and techniques, turning them into outstanding revolutionary soldiers who possess both a sense of mastery and the capability for mastery, who firmly grasp modern military and science and technology and

who can most satisfactorily meet the requirements and duties facing the combatants of a mobile regular army corps during their years of military service as well as those facing the reserve combatants of regular army corps in particular and of the army in general following their military discharge.

Moreover, through the implementation of its duty of developing the economy with appropriate requirements, the corps must train its cadres and combatants into diligent and creative workers with a certain degree of skills who work with discipline, in a technically oriented manner and with high productivity to meet the requirements of the corps' duty of production, and who have full conditions to become outstanding socialist workers after completing their military service.

By developing the inherent strength of the military organization of an ever more standardized and modernized mobile regular army corps, the Quyet Thang Corps is fully capable of fulfilling its task of training youths into new men.

In our socialist society, it can be said that society is a school, and so is each community, each collective and each organization. Each type of such schools has a fine revolutionary nature and is fully capable of contributing to the training of the new type of socialist people. However, due to their different functions and duties and the nature of their activities, each organization or element has its own particular characteristic and advantages to be taken to fulfill its tasks, and on this basis, to consolidate its organization and train its men in the best manner possible.

A mobile regular army corps is a big unit. It inherits the strong points characteristic of the new-style revolutionary armed forces of the heroic VPA--an army founded and trained by the VCP and President Ho Chi Minh and bearing the nature of the working class, which has established a very glorious struggle tradition, that of being loyal to the party and devoted to the people, standing ready to fight and make sacrifices for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for socialism, fulfilling any mission, overcoming any difficulty and defeating any enemy.

Many units of the corps which came into being during the August Revolution and in the early years of the war for national liberation, were tested during both the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance. They once formed the commando force of the **heroic capital and scored glorious armed exploits** in the various jungles, mountains, lowlands and cities from the north to the south. Many of them have won the title of "heroic unit" of the Vietnamese people's armed forces.

The Quyet Thang Corps is a standardized and modernized unit composed of various armed branches. It is equipped with modern or relatively modern weapons and other war materials, and meets the exacting requirements for concentration and integrity as part of the army's organizational system. The corps itself has a closely-knit machine which operates smoothly and ever more efficiently, from the organization of leadership and command to the organization of troops. It is staffed with a contingent of cadres of successive generations--from old to new cadres, from elder and experienced cadres to young and physically strong cadres, and from high-ranking and mid-level cadres to elementary and grassroots-level cadres.

Political education and military training, as well as other tasks conducted in the corps have been more and more systematized. All activities of the corps, from combat to training and production, have been carried out with a very high sense of collectivity to meet the lofty goals of the revolution and the cause of combat and construction of the people's armed forces.

All the activities of the corps constitute a process of combining education with training and improving both ideological awareness and operational capability. This is a comprehensive and efficient process of training and forging men.

Every year tens of thousands of youths join the army corps and a similar number of army corps youths return to their localities or are assigned to the various sectors of the national economy and the various state organs after finishing their military service. Each year the corps is responsible for receiving and training tens of thousands of youths entering its school, and for turning out a similar number of youths who have made progress and reached maturity in its large school. Thus, year after year the corps has always strived to develop its highest sense of responsibility and its greatest strength and efficiency in order to train more and more outstanding combatants who can qualify both as brave soldiers defending the fatherland and as laborers working ever more skillfully to build the nation.

As a mobile regular army corps, the task of serving as a large training school is very heavy, but also very glorious. The need to thoroughly realize its honor and responsibilities, to start carrying out and to carry out successfully its assigned duties requires the entire corps to exert its efforts to overcome all difficulties and obstacles lying in its path of advancement.

Youths are always full of beautiful hopes and big dreams. But what else can be more beautiful than the hopes and dreams for becoming loyal successors to the revolutionary cause of their fathers and brothers for the sake of the independence and freedom of the fatherland, and of socialism and communism.

After pointing out specific measures to train combatants into new-type socialist men from such military training centers as the officers training school, the NCOs' training school, the squad leaders' training school and the adjutants' training school, Maj Gen Hoang Minh Thi goes on:

The task of building comprehensively strong grassroots-level units is very important to the implementation of the corps' duty as a large school. It can be said that all the grassroots-level units of the corps are a training class of the large school. This kind of school is not an education school or vocational school but rather a revolutionary school in which trainees are given all-round training. They will be, first of all, trained in combat tactics, and then in both thoughts and actions, in willpower and ability, as well as in behavior and lifestyle.

If we want to have good training, we must teach well, study well and, most importantly, work well. Through daily practical activities, we must strive to fulfill all our academic and scholastic tasks.

Work and study constitute a very fundamental educational principle of socialist education. Our work-study schools are being vigorously expanded in the general and college education systems. Our army can be said a large work-study school in which each primary unit is a very important class directly in charge of organizing work and study.

Primary units are the last place where all the construction and combat duties of the army are carried out and where cadres, combatants, party members and youth union members are educated and trained every day and every hour in performing all army duties and operations day in and day out. Primary units can become good classes of the large school only if they are strongly organized.

Only by organizing strong party committees, chapters and organizations; contingents of qualified cadres and strong mass organizations--especially youth unions at grassroots level--can we have good men and organizations well versed in teaching, working and studying. Only if all echelons in the corps pay attention to intensively and comprehensively building primary units, can they have well organized classes in the large corps school.

The organization of a large school to train new men is not and cannot be only the responsibility of primary units--where large numbers of youths and combatants of the school system are gathered and grassroots level cadres are trained--it must also be the responsibility of primary units--where large numbers of youths and combatants of the school system are gathered and grassroots level cadres are trained--it must also be the responsibility of all party committee echelons, commanders and agencies at all levels in the corps.

The education and training of youths and combatants into new socialist men and outstanding revolutionary soldiers constitutes a course of action broadly involving several complicated and difficult operations. We must closely combine the party building and political tasks with the military, logistical, technical and production tasks; the ideological duties with the organizational duties; the educational and training tasks with the task of providing guidance for practical exercises; and the training in schools with the on-the-job training.

Most important is the implementation of the corps mission and the duties of maintaining combat readiness and of building regular modern armed forces and the economy in combination with the organization of the large corps school.

All party committee echelons must most effectively centralize and unify leadership and guidance over the organization and performance of duties in accordance with the specific and practical lines, plans and measures adopted by various unit commanders. The corps party committee must enhance its leadership while the corps headquarters must increase its command and organizational effectiveness so that the corps can satisfactorily fulfill its party-assigned mission of being a large school of the army. Only by doing so can we enhance the responsibility and capability of every echelon, unit, agency, organization and force in the corps which will perform its function and duty to most satisfactorily fulfill the mission of educating and training new men.

All agencies--not only political agencies, but also staff, logistical, technical and economic agencies--must operate through their professional and specialized functions, as effective specialists for all party committees and units commanders, with respect to the task of making the corps a large school. The cadres of all agencies must therefore not only scrutinize their duties and make good suggestions to guide subordinate units and organs in fulfilling this task, but must also be exemplary in forging themselves into new models. All agencies must set good examples for units to follow.

A good solution to the above-mentioned problems not only will make the corps capable of turning itself into a large school to forge and train new socialist men and outstanding cadres and combatants, but also contribute to comprehensively building the corps' strength so that it can satisfactorily fulfill all assigned duties.

The Quyet Thang Corps, together with all the armed forces, pledges to do its utmost in the struggle to remain worthy of the confidence of the party and people, and resolves to fulfill all missions assigned by the party.

LATE REPORT: ETHNIC CHINESE PREPARE TO DEPART HO CHI MINH CITY

HK211130Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[By Jean Thoraval]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 19 Jun (AFP)--An atmosphere of uncertainty hung over Ho Chi Minh City on Monday [June 19] night as people waited and prepared for the first batch of 1,200 to 1,500 "Hoa" to leave on Chinese ships for China.

By nightfall, Vietnamese sources revealed that no specific formalities had been fulfilled over the berthing of the Chinese passenger ships in the port. When Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Chen Chi-fang left Hanoi for "health reasons" he had apparently not designated any official to act as charge d'affaires and no Chinese officials had appeared in Ho Chi Minh City, the Vietnamese sources said. This lack of coordination, whatever its reasons, struck observers as a bad sign for future seallift operations if they were carried out at the proposed rate of two a month. If only two Chinese ships arrive every month to call at Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City, it would take years to take the ethnic Chinese population, estimated variously at 1 million and "several hundreds of thousands" back to China, observers said.

Meanwhile, repatriation offices were set up in Cholon, the suburb of Ho Chi Minh City with an essentially Chinese population. There are 24 of these offices for the 200,000 inhabitants of Cholon's 5th district (70 percent Chinese).

Officials said that 422 people had handed in their applications for exit visas between June 15 and Monday evening in one of the centres serving over 4,000 people. A further 200 application forms had been given out. As there is one application form per family, this would represent exit applications for about 2,000 people, from great grandfather to the youngest infant.

These offices, some of them set up in Chinese schools, have notices on the door stating that those who leave have the right to take with them 20 grammes of gold and 100 grammes of silver per person. For a family of over four, the quotas total 75 grammes and 100 grammes respectively. It is forbidden to export Vietnamese currency, precious stones or foreign currency from Vietnam.

People here, like those interviewed a few days ago at the Dong Dang railhead on the Chinese border, were not very explicit when asked their reasons for leaving. Most people told the AFP correspondent as he journeyed from north to south along Vietnam's coast, that they were leaving because they had been asked to, because they wanted to return to their country, or because they wanted to go back and live with relatives who were growing old.

But officials saw this "divorce, Asian style," in a different light. For them the main question was why China should be using Vietnam's socialist transformation in the south of the country to turn against Vietnam, even if, as observers pointed out, it may have been at the expense of several hundred thousand Chinese.

For Vietnamese officials, Vietnam has carried out a transformation of social classes just as China and other socialist countries did. But while waiting for the answer to this question, one has only to go to Cholon to see that the strictly forbidden "thieves markets" have resurfaced and that administrative formalities have not stopped cheap restaurants which will be shut tomorrow from serving their bowls of soup tonight.

JAKARTA DAILIES COMMENT ON ASEAN MINISTERS MEETING

BKRG154/Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 19 Jun 78 BK

[20 June press review]

[Text] Many newspapers have carried editorials commenting on the outcome of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Phatthaya, Thailand, and ASEAN-Japan relations.

SUARA KARYA wrote that the 11th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Phatthaya, Thailand, issued a joint communique which contained two main points: The outcome of their evaluation on achievements made by ASEAN within the context of cooperation among ASEAN member countries and in ASEAN's foreign relations during the previous fiscal year, and the expectations and programs to be carried out by ASEAN in the next fiscal year.

From the joint communique we can see that the Phatthaya meeting has concluded that the results of cooperation among ASEAN member countries during the 1977-1978 fiscal year was very satisfactory. This can be seen from the reports prepared by the Permanent Committee on the progress achieved in the economic, social and cultural programs during the 1977-1978 fiscal year which had been approved by the foreign ministers. But, unlike cooperation among ASEAN member countries, SUARA KARYA maintained that ASEAN cooperation with the outside world had not been very successful. For ASEAN, this is a challenge that cannot be taken lightly, especially in this part of the world where tension is still mounting, as can be seen from the Indochina conflict, that could affect ASEAN at any time.

SINAR HARAPAN shared the view that, besides recording positive achievements in the framework of cooperation among ASEAN member countries, the ASEAN foreign ministers also expressed their concern over the possible effect of the Indochina conflicts on the stability in ASEAN countries, in particular, and in the Southeast Asian region in general. For this reason, the countries involved were urged to peacefully solve their differences as soon as possible.

MERDEKA also shared this view and saw that major attempts toward seeking influence among the Soviet Union, the United States and the People's Republic of China have intensified. This can be seen from the apprehension expressed by countries surrounding the ASEAN region, especially in view of developments in Indochina. Therefore, it is quite logical that the Phatthaya meeting expressed its concern over the situation in Indochina. MERDEKA said ASEAN should play a role which will enable Vietnam and Cambodia to reach a common approach in solving their differences.

Meanwhile, KOMPAS and other newspapers stressed relations between ASEAN and Japan in their comment. KOMPAS noted that the ASEAN foreign ministers also had a 3-hour meeting with Sunao Sonoda. This clearly indicated the close cooperation between ASEAN and Japan. During the Phatthaya meeting, Foreign Minister Sonoda renewed his country's commitment to the ASEAN countries, among other things, in providing a \$21 billion economic aid for the five ASEAN joint projects, 5-billion yen in aid to ASEAN cultural programs and, equally important, Japan's readiness to help insure the stability of prices of such ASEAN export commodities as tin. In view of this, according to KOMPAS, both ASEAN and Japan need to seek means to insure that ASEAN will achieve progress more rapidly.

PELITA commented that the reaffirmation of Japan's pledge by its foreign minister should be seen as Japan's good faith. It is therefore up to ASEAN to intensify its own efforts in the economic sphere. PIKIRAN RAKYAT of Bandung feels that, besides economic problems, there are other problems which need attention, for instance the problem of the Indochina refugees who continue to flow into ASEAN countries.

MALAYSIA

NEW STRAITS TIMES VIEWS ASEAN SUMMIT WITH HOPE, CAUTION

BK200913Y Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Jun 78 p 14 BK

[Editorial: "After Phatthaya"]

[Text] The mood of the Phatthaya conference of ASEAN foreign ministers has been one of both hope and caution. There was fortunately none of the disagreement that marred the Jakarta conference of economic ministers. More than what actually transpired may perhaps have been expected, especially in the post-conference meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda who brought no concrete plans on how Japan intended to co-operate with ASEAN, especially with regard to the removal or relaxation of tariff and nontariff barriers to goods from ASEAN. All that Mr Sonoda could offer to lessen the disappointment of the ASEAN representatives was a pledge that Japan would speed up the realisation of Tokyo's commitments (made by Japanese Premier Fukuda last year) to the association in the spheres of aid for the five ASEAN industrial projects, the ASEAN cultural fund, and in the liberalisation of trade restrictions. ASEAN disappointment notwithstanding, Japan's renewed commitment to a fairer deal for its trading partners should put the association in a stronger bargaining position in forthcoming talks with the United States and other developed countries.

Recent developments in Indochina, the continuing problem of refugees and the future stability of the region came in for lengthy review. It was also agreed that efforts should be increased to realise a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. In this respect the ASEAN response to Hanoi's unexpected "new" peace zone plan has understandably been one of great caution. Hanoi's reference to "genuine independence", for one, certainly ignores or unnecessarily questions political realities in the countries of ASEAN and until the Vietnamese clarify the points raised in their plan, their proposal cannot be regarded as anything more than an interesting indication that Hanoi may be thinking along lines that are not diametrically opposed to ASEAN's in the pursuit of Southeast Asian political and economic stability.

Protectionism Deplored

BK200915Y Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Jun 78 p 12 BK

[Editorial: "Trade Barriers"]

[Text] It would be over-optimistic to expect that the restrictive trade policies practised by some developed countries would be dropped overnight. Equally, any hope that developing countries, including commodity producers such as the ASEAN nations, can obtain what they seek at the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva and the forthcoming Bonn summit must be balanced against the fact that so far we have had far more assurances than real action from the major powers. Japan's inability, after the Phatthaya conference of ASEAN foreign ministers, to offer anything more than a renewal of promises, especially with regard to international trade and economic issues, is perhaps an indication of the strong protectionist mood that still prevails not only in Tokyo but also other industrialised countries of the world. In the circumstances it is both inevitable and highly necessary that the countries that suffer from these unfair restrictions should act in concert as far as possible to effect a change of attitude in their trading partners. Malaysia, Singapore and Australia have recently agreed on such a co-ordinated approach to their common problems in international trade. Continual consultation and regional solidarity are prerequisites for the success of any joint measures that we may be forced to adopt in the future to breach the walls of protectionism.

While Australia's co-operation is obviously welcome, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser nevertheless had little to offer ASEAN states by way of better access to Australian markets. Australia itself has not been above the protectionist sentiment that Mr Fraser rightly accuses the EEC of. It is cold comfort to Southeast Asian nations to be told by Australia that any additional measures taken to protect Australian industries will be introduced in a nondiscriminatory manner. And Mr Fraser's remark that trade between ASEAN and his country would be further enhanced if Australia had better access to European markets sounds very much like the old game of passing the buck.

SINGAPORE

RESULTS OF KUALA LUMPUR MINI-SUMMIT SCANTY

HK200841Y Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Jun 78 p 12 HK

[Editorial: "Keep in Touch"]

[Text] It was not unexpected that apart from an agreement to coordinate and cooperate in making their views known on economic issues, no other agreement emerged from the informal summit among the prime ministers of Singapore, Malaysia and Australia in Kuala Lumpur over the weekend. It was not meant to thrash out outstanding issues in the complex trade relationship between ASEAN and Australia. It was more an occasion for the participants to subject to close scrutiny the problems of the region in the context of a slower-growing global economy and get a better understanding of one another's problems. What was obviously uppermost in the prime ministers' minds was protectionism--a subject which all three leaders have reasons to be concerned about given the export-oriented nature of their economies but more so with the two ASEAN states which have in the past two years, come to see in Australia a persistent protectionist. Malaysia, for example, has been much miffed by Australian trade restrictions which have adversely hit their timber and rubber product industries.

Fresh from his disappointing trip to Europe where he fought a losing battle against protectionist barriers in the European Economic Community against Australian agricultural exports, Mr Fraser doubtless used the occasion to seek a better understanding for Australian problems from its immediate neighbours. While Mr Fraser has to contend with his country's industries and labour, it is hoped that in the search for solutions, he will not forget Mr Lee Kuan Yew's advice--that for its own long-term self-interest, Australia cannot afford to exclude its developing neighbours from its calculations. For whatever affects the economic and political stability of the ASEAN region will have reverberations in Australia. The best thing that can be said for the mini-summit is that there is realisation of the inter-dependability between ASEAN and Australia and agreement among their leaders that they should consult with one another at every stage on problems likely to arise.

MINISTER CALLS FOR MULTILATERAL VENTURES

HK210843Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpt] Mr Goh Chok Tong, the minister of state for finance and leader of Singapore's delegation to the ASEAN-Australian conference in Melbourne, has called for multilateral rather than bilateral ventures. He also asked Australian businessmen to take a fresh look at business opportunities in Asia. Mr Goh said there is a clear priority for even greater cooperation and strengthening of ties between Australia and the ASEAN region. Singapore, he said, wants to be involved in projects that embrace all the ASEAN countries as well as Australia.

MARCOS: THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY CONTINUES

OW202337Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Prime Minister Marcos warned today against the continuing threat to national security. The president and prime minister gave a briefing for newsmen after Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile gave a report to the Batasang Pambansa [National Assembly] on national security and defense. Mr Marcos said there is a new socialist group (?consolidating) a united front against the government. The president said it has its own armed forces. He noted that the new group disavows some principles of communism. The main threat, he pointed out, is that the new group still seeks political power through violence.

[Begin Marcos recording] The socialist group, it seeks to bring about also a very pragmatic basis for a united front because it disavows some of the principles of communism, but it has an armed force, and it seeks to use violence to gain political power. [Words indistinct] vis-a-vis a dividing point between a democratic dialog and subversion. [end recording]

At the same time, the chief executive said the government's policy on Mindanao stands. It will not negotiate with foreign countries for a solution of the Mindanao problem. It had been noted that talks were held involving Malaysia, Indonesia and other countries. The chief executive clarified that there are conversations between the Philippine Government and nationals of the Philippines.

[Begin Marcos recording] (?We are no longer dealing). We had conversations between the Philippine Government [words indistinct] and nationals of the Philippines. We have always maintained that even if the conversations take place outside the Philippines, they are not negotiations with a foreign country. But we requested that the secretary general of the Islamic conference clarify the question of who is the true leader who can enforce any agreement, including the cease-fire agreement that was signed in January 1977 in Zamboanga by the duly authorized representatives of the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] at the time and Admiral Espaldon, Southern Command chief. And we have received no reply since then on this [words indistinct]. [end Marcos recording]

President and Prime Minister Marcos [gave] a news briefing during a recess at the IBP [Interim Batasang Pambansa]. During that briefing he also said there is nothing definite about the discussions for a new U.S.-RP trade agreement.

ENRILE DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF PLAN TO FREE AQUINO

OW210940Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 21 June (AFP)--Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said today he was not aware of any intention or plan by the Philippine Government to release or bestow amnesty to jailed former Senator Benigno Aquino. In an interview with newsmen, Mr Enrile said, however, that under the new amnesty decree issued by President Ferdinand Marcos, the president "has a very wide latitude as to who should enjoy amnesty."

Mr Enrile was referring to a martial law decree promulgated by Mr Marcos June 11 broadening the scope of the government's amnesty policy to include any "deserving person," even if he had played a leading role in the subversive movement.

Replying to questions, the minister said he did not know where the reports about Mr Aquino's possible release originated. "I am not aware of the existence of any petition by Senator Aquino for amnesty," Mr Enrile added. "I am not aware of an intention or plan or any effort to release Senator Aquino or grant him amnesty."

MARCOS SAYS PURGE OF PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS CONTINUING

OW210942Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0927 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 21 Jun (AFP)--President and Prime Minister Ferdinand Marcos said Tuesday the government purge of unfit provincial officials including governors and mayors was being carried out "silently and continuously."

The remaining erring provincial executives "will not stay long in office" and will be replaced soon, Mr Marcos said at a session of parliament in answer to a query of an assemblyman on when the ranks of misfits would be replaced.

So far a total of 350 local officials including governors and mayors have been sacked and replaced since the Ministry of Local Governments carried out a performance audit 2 years ago, the prime minister said.

Minister Jose Rono of the local governments said the silent purge was being carried out "slowly but surely," because he said it was more difficult to find a replacement than to displace an incumbent.

The ministry, he said, made sure that the replacement was more effective as a local government official and more acceptable to his constituents.

The 60-year-old Mr Marcos earlier said those to be dismissed include those who were incompetent, too old and those convicted for administrative or criminal offences.

OPPOSITION LEADERS TO MEET, PLAN STRATEGY

OW170851Y Paris AFP in English 0716 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, 17 Jun (AFP)--Filipino opposition leaders will meet at an undisclosed place next week to map out their political strategy in the face of President Ferdinand Marcos' call for national reconciliation, opposition sources said today.

According to the sources, the meeting is to be attended by stalwarts of the Laban (People's Power) Party which lost to the government party in a hotly-contested parliamentary election in metropolitan Manila last April 7.

The sources said the meeting was expected to discuss, among other issues, plans for the organization of Laban as a nationwide party. Up to now, Laban confines itself only in metropolitan Manila, the lone region where it contested the recent Interim National Assembly election.

The nationwide activation of Laban, whose central figure is jailed former Senator Benigno Aquino, is reportedly part of Mr Marcos program for national unity after nearly 6 years of rule by martial law. The reconciliation scenario, according to the sources, will include the eventual release of Mr Aquino.

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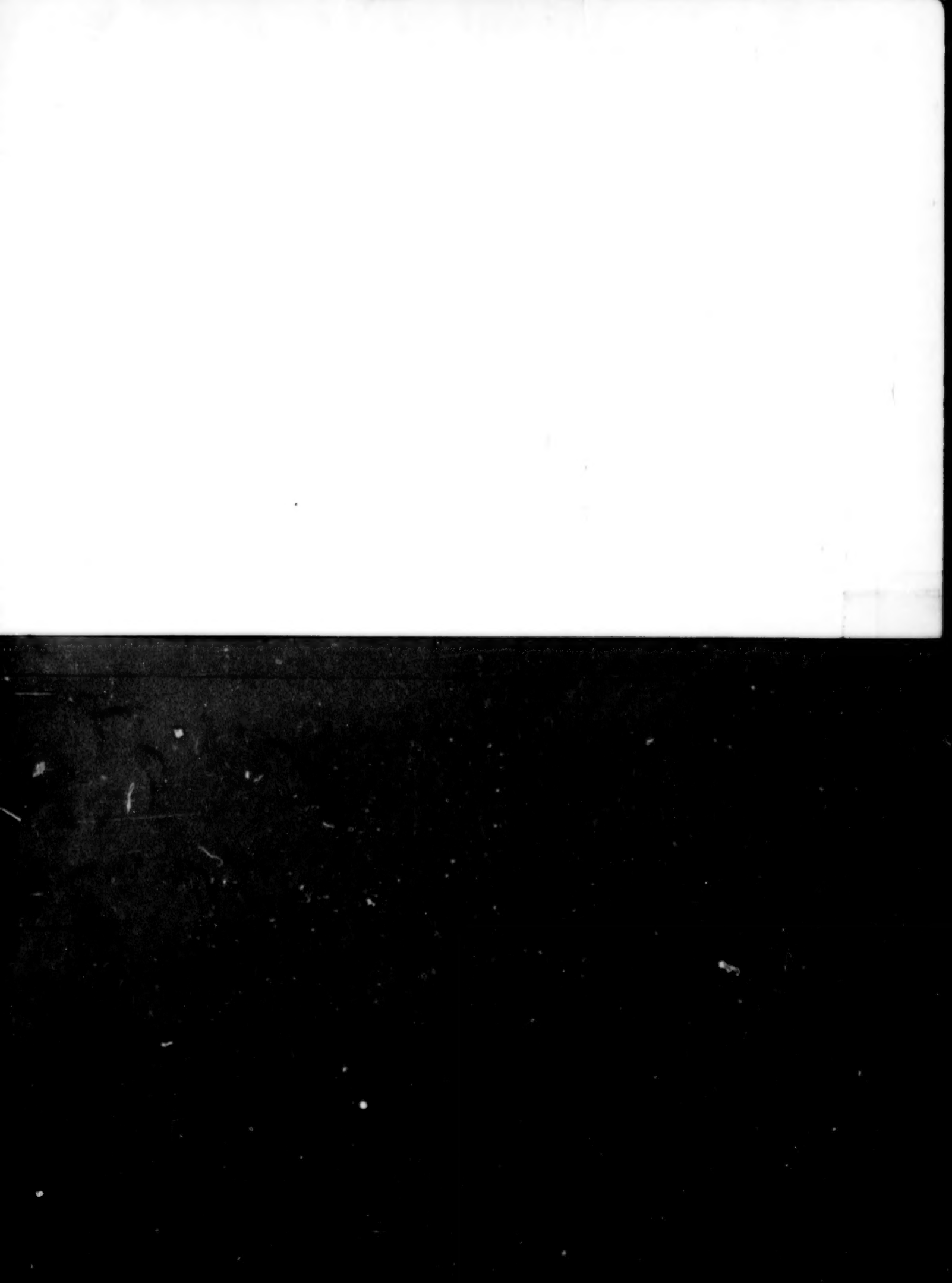
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